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KILGORE'S IMPROVED
GROTHEN RED GLOBE TOMATO
(See Page 33)

KILGORE'S EARLY YELLOW
SUMMER CROOKNECK SQUASH
(See Page 30)

Spring
1938

Kilgore's
BRED-RITE
Seeds

KILGORE'S ORANGE-FLESHED
ROCKY DEW CANTALOUP
(See Page 10)

KILGORE'S NEW LEESBURG
WILT-RESISTANT WATERMELON
(See Page 36)

THE KILGORE SEED COMPANY
GENERAL OFFICES AND MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT, PLANT CITY, FLORIDA
EIGHTEEN DISTRIBUTING POINTS SERVING FLORIDA AND THE SOUTH

For Over Twenty-five Years We Have Specialized in Tomato Seed for
Florida and the South. No Better Tomato Seed for Southern
Growing Conditions Can Be Secured Anywhere



KILGORE'S BRED-RITE MARGLOBE
KILGORE'S EXTRA SELECTED GLOBE
KILGORE'S IMPROVED GROTHEN RED GLOBE
KILGORE'S PRITCHARD or SCARLET TOPPER

(See Pages 32, 33, and 34)

THE KILGORE SEED COMPANY

GENERAL OFFICES AND MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT

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PLANT CITY, FLORIDA

IMPORTANT DIRECTIONS TO CUSTOMERS

By carefully observing the following directions, mistakes and misunderstandings will be very largely avoided.

How to Order

Please be careful to sign your name, box number, street or rural route, post office and State on every order. Be sure to tell us your nearest express or freight office should you desire the seed forwarded by express or freight. *Please write plainly.*

Cash With Order

Ours is a cash business and our prices are made on that basis. Customers are requested to remit when ordering and by so doing save the C.O.D. fee charged by express companies, banks, and postal authorities for collecting and returning money.

C. O. D.

Perishable items such as strawberry plants, rose bushes, nursery stock, etc., are not sent C.O.D. under any circumstances.

How to Send Money

Remittances should be made by post-office money orders, express money orders, drafts or checks.

Remittance by Stamps

On orders for seeds where the amount is less than 50 cents, we will accept stamps in good condition the same as cash, but we would ask those remitting stamps to wrap them in oiled paper, if possible, to prevent their sticking together or to the order.

Export Shipments to Cuba, the West Indies, and Foreign Countries

For the convenience of our customers in the West Indies we have established the following agencies: M. J. Diaz y Cia, Muralla 75, Havana, Cuba; Mr. A. C. Kopf, Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines; Mr. F. C. Albury, Nassau, Bahamas; Mr. J. P. Klein, 321 Ochoa Bldg., San Juan, Puerto Rico; Mr. Benigno Perez Martinez, P. O. Box 216, Luperon No. 9, Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic; Mr. Leslie R. Mordecai, 158 Harbour St., Kingston, Jamaica. These agents carry a full line of Kilgore's seeds during the season, at prices indicated in this catalog, with the exception of packets, where local prices will prevail.

For direct deliveries outside the continental United States, all prices quoted as "Postpaid" in this catalog are on an f.o.b. Plant City, Florida, basis, and the proper amount for postage must be added to the cost of the seeds.

POSTAL INFORMATION

PARCEL-POST RATES WITHIN THE UNITED STATES

New postal rates went into effect on October 1, 1932. The weight limit for all zones is 70 pounds.

From the Fourth to the Eighth Zone, shipments weighing 10 pounds or more usually go as cheaply by express. Any weight up to 40 pounds in the first and second zones and 22 pounds in the third zone will usually go just as cheaply by parcel post as by freight or express.

In many sections of Florida that are not easily accessible by freight or express, parcel-post service will be found not only far more satisfactory, but more economical. If you are on a rural route, delivery will be made to your door by mail.

Most Florida points are in the First or Second Zone; however, Jacksonville north, Live Oak north and west, and points on the East Coast south of Delray are in the Third Zone.

First and second zone, first pound 8c, 2 pounds 10c, each additional pound over 2 pounds add 1c per pound.

First lb. Each Additional lb.

Third Zone	9 cts.	2 cts.
Fourth Zone	10 cts.	3.5 cts.
Fifth Zone	11 cts.	5.3 cts.
Sixth Zone	12 cts.	7 cts.
Seventh Zone	14 cts.	9 cts.
Eighth Zone	15 cts.	11 cts.

Parcel-Post Zones

First Zone, within 50 miles from Plant City, Fla.

Second Zone, within 50 to 150 miles from Plant City, Fla.

Third Zone, within 150 to 300 miles from Plant City, Fla.

Fourth Zone, within 300 to 600 miles from Plant City, Fla.

Fifth Zone, within 600 to 1000 miles from Plant City, Fla.

Sixth Zone, within 1000 to 1400 miles from Plant City, Fla.

Seventh Zone, within 1400 to 1800 miles from Plant City, Fla.

Eighth Zone, all over 1800 miles from Plant City, Fla.

If in doubt about your zone rate, obtain it from your postmaster and be sure to send enough to cover necessary postage. If you send too much, it will be returned to you.

When you order your seeds to come by express or freight we can send them collect, so you may pay the transportation charges on delivery. When ordering your seeds to be shipped by express or freight, always give your express or freight station, if it is not the same as your post-office. If your order is to be sent parcel-post, the postage must be paid in advance if the items ordered are not indicated as "postpaid" in this catalog, and you must send us the amount of postage in addition to the cost of the seeds. Do not have your order delayed or reduced by failing to add necessary postage. It will be found plainly stated above each item whether or not it is postpaid.



Bargain Vegetable Seed Collections for the Home Gardener

Available only through our mail order department, Plant City, Fla. Not available in stores.

COLLECTION NO. 1

SIXTEEN LARGE PACKETS : SIXTEEN KINDS : ALL FOR 50c POSTPAID

1 pkt. B. R. Early Blood-Red Market Beet
 1 pkt. B. R. Charleston Wakefield Cabbage
 1 pkt. Improved Red Cored Chantenay Carrot
 1 pkt. Georgia or Southern Collard
 1 pkt. Improved Long Dark Green Cucumber
 1 pkt. B. R. Ft. Myers Market Eggplant
 1 pkt. B. R. New York No. 12 Lettuce
 1 pkt. Southern Giant Curled Mustard

1 pkt. B. R. Perkin's Long Green Okra
 1 pkt. New Long White Bunching Onion
 1 pkt. Kilgore's Winner Peas
 1 pkt. B. R. World Beater Pepper
 1 pkt. B. R. Early Scarlet Globe Radish
 1 pkt. B. R. Marglobe Tomato
 1 pkt. Early Yellow Summer Crookneck Squash
 1 pkt. Tokyo Market Turnip

In view of the very special price offered on this collection we reserve the privilege of substituting varieties in case we are sold out of a certain variety indicated.

COLLECTION NO. 2

EIGHT PACKETS - EIGHT KINDS OR VARIETIES
25c POSTPAID

Any Eight Varieties of Vegetable Seeds Except Beans, Peas and Corn. One packet of each, all of your own selection.

COLLECTION NO. 3

FIVE PACKETS - FIVE VARIETIES - 15c POSTPAID

Two Varieties of Beans, Two Varieties of Sweet or Roasting Ear Corn, and One Variety of English Peas. One packet of each, all of your own selection.

THE KILGORE SEED COMPANY
GENERAL OFFICES AND MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT, PLANT CITY, FLA.

WHAT AND WHEN TO PLANT IN FLORIDA (VEGETABLES AND FIELD SEEDS)

JANUARY AND FEBRUARY. Beets, Beans, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Cantaloupes, Carrots, Collards, Cauliflower, Sweet Corn, Cucumbers, Eggplants, Endive, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed, Onion Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Peppers, Garden Peas, Potatoes, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Rye, Sage, Salsify, Spinach, Squash, Tomatoes, Turnips, Rutabagas, Watermelon.

MARCH. Pole, Lima, Bush and Field Beans; Benne, Bermuda, and all other Grasses, Cabbage, Carrots, Cantaloupes, Chufas, Collards, Crotalaria, Cucumbers, Eggplant, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard; Sweet, Field, Kaffir, and Pop-Corn; Potatoes, Radishes, Golden and Pearl Millet, Okra, Tomatoes, Turnips, Cowpeas, Velvet and Soy Beans; Peanuts, Pumpkins, Rice, Rape, Spinach, Sorghum, Sage, Squashes, Sunflower, Egyptian Wheat, and Watermelons.

APRIL. Pole and Field Beans, all Grasses, Cantaloupes, Cowpeas, Beggarweed, Chufas, Benne, Field, Kaffir, and Pop-Corn; Crotalaria; Velvet and Soy Beans; Cattail and Golden Millet, Mustard, Okra, Peanuts, Pumpkins, Radishes, Rice, Sorghum, Sunflower, Watermelon, and Egyptian Wheat.

MAY. Pole and Field Beans; Benne, Beggarweed, Crotalaria, various Grasses; Field, Kaffir, and Pop-Corn; Chufas, Velvet and Soy Beans; Millet, Cowpeas, Peanuts, Pumpkins, Rice, Radishes, Sorghum, Sunflower, Okra, and Egyptian Wheat.

JUNE. Beggarweed, Chufas, Collards, Crotalaria, various Grasses, Eggplants, Egyptian Wheat, Velvet and Soy Beans; June and Kaffir Corn, Millet, Cowpeas, Peanuts, Peppers, Rice, Okra, Mustard, Sorghum, Sunflower, Turnips, Rutabagas.

JULY. Beggarweed, Celery, Chufas, Eggplants, various Grasses, Collards, Kaffir Corn, Mustard, Millets, Okra, Cowpeas,

Spanish Peanuts, Peppers, Rice, Sorghum, Turnips and Rutabagas, all varieties Velvet and Soy Beans; and Sunflower.

AUGUST. Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Cucumbers, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Eggplants, Endive, Kale, Lettuce, Grasses, Golden Millet, Peppers, Fall Potatoes, Mustard, Okra, Onion Sets, Cowpeas, Radishes, Spinach, Squashes, Tomatoes, Sunflowers, Sorghum, Turnips, and Rutabagas.

SEPTEMBER. Bush Beans, Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Cucumbers, Endive, Grasses, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Okra, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Garden Peas, Irish Potatoes, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Sage, Spinach, Squashes, Tomatoes, Turnips, and Rutabagas.

OCTOBER. Various Grasses, Bush Beans, Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Endive, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Garden Peas, Potatoes, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Sage, Spinach, Turnips, Rutabagas, Oats, and Sage.

NOVEMBER. Carpet and Rye Grasses, Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Eggplants, Endive, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Potatoes, Garden Peas, Pepper, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Sage, Spinach, Turnips, Rutabagas, Oats, and Vetch.

DECEMBER. Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Chinese Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Eggplants, Endive, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Potatoes, Garden Peas, Pepper, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Sage, Spinach, Turnips, Rutabagas, and Oats.

(FLOWER SEEDS)

<i>Kind of Flower—When to Plant</i>	<i>Kind of Flower—When to Plant</i>	<i>Kind of Flower—When to Plant</i>
AGERATUM—Sept. thru March	CYNOGLOSSUM OR CHINESE FOR- GET-ME-NOT—Sept. thru March	PHLOX—Sept. thru Feb.
ALYSSUM—Sept. thru Jan.	CYPRESS VINE—March thru May	POPPY—CALIFORNIA—Sept. thru Jan.
ARCTOTIS OR AFRICAN DAISY— Sept. thru Jan.	DAISY—SHASTA, DAHLBORG AND PAINTED—Sept. thru Jan.	PETUNIA—Sept. thru June
ASTERS—Sept. thru March	DIANTHUS OR CHINESE PINKS— Sept. thru Jan.	PORTULACA OR SUN PLANT—Feb. thru Aug.
BABY'S BREATH OR GYPSOPHILA —Sept. thru Jan.	GAILLARDIA OR BLANKET FLOW- ER—Any Time	PYRETHRUM OR PAINTED DAISY —Sept. thru March
BACHELOR'S BUTTON OR CEN- TAUREA—Sept. thru Jan.	GOURD (ORNAMENTAL)—Feb. thru May	SALVIA OR SCARLET SAGE—Sept. thru June
BALSAM, DOUBLE CAMELLIA- FLOWERED—Sept. thru March	HELIANTHUS OR ORNAMENTAL SUNFLOWER—Feb. thru Aug.	SCABIOSA OR MOURNING BRIDE— Sept. thru Dec.
BEAN—SCARLET RUNNER—Feb. thru May	HELICHRYSUM OR STRAWFLOW- ER—Sept. thru March	SNAPDRAGONS OR ANTIRRHINUM —Sept. thru Dec.
BLUE LACE FLOWER OR DIDISCUS —Sept. thru Jan.	LARKSPUR—Nov. thru Jan.	SWEET PEAS—Sept. thru Dec.
CALENDULA—Sept. thru Jan.	LUPIN—Sept. thru Dec.	STATICE OR SEA LAVENDER—Sept. thru Jan.
CALLIOPSIS—Sept. thru Feb.	MARIGOLD—Feb. thru May and again in Sept.	TITHONIA OR FLORIDA SUNFLOW- ER—Feb. thru June
CANDYTUFT—Sept. thru Feb.	MORNING GLORY—March thru June	VERBENA—Any Time
CARNATION—Sept. thru Dec.	NASTURTIUM—Sept. thru March	VINCA OR PERIWINKLE—Any Time
COSMOS—March thru May	PANSY—Sept. thru Dec.	ZINNIA—Feb. thru Aug.

If interested in flowers write for "Kilgore's Flower Planting Guide for the South"

For quick rooting of cuttings of flowering shrubs, use HORMODIN A, the new miracle root grower for cuttings. See page 57.

FIELD SEED PLANTING CALENDAR FOR FLORIDA

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Wt. per Bu.</i>	<i>Seed per Acre</i>	<i>Time to Plant</i>
Beans, String	60 lbs.	45-60 lbs.	Middle Aug.-Apr. 1
Beans, Lima	60 lbs.	15-60 lbs.	Middle Aug.-Apr. 1
Beans, Soy	60 lbs.	15-60 lbs.	Mar.-July
Beans, Velvet	60 lbs.	15-30 lbs.	Mar.-July
Beggarweed	10 lbs.	Apr.-Aug.	
Cane, Sorghum	50 lbs.	15-50 lbs.	Mar.-Aug.
Chufas	44 lbs.	11 lbs.	Apr.-Aug.
Corn, Sweet	44 lbs.	11 lbs.	Jan.-Mar.
Corn, Field	56 lbs.	7 lbs.	Feb.-July
Corn, Kaffir	50 lbs.	10-50 lbs.	Mar.-Aug.
Crotalaria		5-20 lbs.	Mar.-June
Grass, Bermuda		25-100 lbs.	Mar.-Nov.
Grass, Sudan		20 lbs.	Mar.-Aug.

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Wt. per Bu.</i>	<i>Seed per Acre</i>	<i>Time to Plant</i>
Millet, Golden	50 lbs.	50 lbs.	Mar.-Aug.
Millet, Cattail or Pearl	50 lbs.	4-20 lbs.	Mar.-Aug.
Oats	32 lbs.	64 lbs.	Oct.-Jan.
Peas, Cowpeas	60 lbs.	60 lbs.	Mar.-Sept.
Peas, English (Wrinkled)	56 lbs.	56-84 lbs.	Sept.-Feb.
Peanuts, Runner	25 lbs.	25 lbs.	Mar.-July
Peanuts, Spanish Improved	25 lbs.	25 lbs.	Mar.-July
Peanuts, Spanish Small	25 lbs.	25 lbs.	Mar.-July
Peanuts, Valencia	22 lbs.	22 lbs.	Mar.-July
Potatoes, Irish	60 lbs.	600 lbs.	Sept.-Mar.
Rape		4- 8 lbs.	Sept.-Mar.
Rice	44 lbs.	22 lbs.	Mar.-July
Rye	56 lbs.	14-56 lbs.	Sept.-Jan.
Wheat, Egyptian	50 lbs.	10 lbs.	Mar.-Aug.

BEANS

CULTURE OF GREEN AND WAX-PODDED BUSH BEANS. Medium low land is best suited for this crop, such as low hammock, muck or pine land. Beans are a quick maturing crop and are usually followed by some other crop which gets the benefit of the fertilizer not taken by the beans. When another crop is to follow, plant the beans in rows 5 feet apart, so that you can plant between the rows before you finish harvesting the beans, but if a follow-crop is not desired, plant in 3-foot rows. As a general rule the green-podded sorts are the most salable. We list only the very best varieties for market and home use.

Spring planting in the southern and central part of the State begins January 1 and continues until April. Fall planting starts in August. For a fall crop, plant from the middle of August until the middle of October; for a main crop on the Florida East Coast plant from October to December. Sow seed in drills, dropping a bean every $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches, and cover 2 inches deep. Use a high-grade bean or vegetable fertilizer. On muck soils apply 600 to 1200 pounds of fertilizer per acre. On sandy loam apply 1200

to 2000 pounds per acre, making one application. Soil should be thoroughly prepared, and fertilizer put out from a week to ten days before planting. There is always a risk of the fertilizer burning and killing the vitality of the seed when both are put in at the same time, and if the vitality is not killed it may cause the beans to come up baldheaded. Where the crop has had a setback, a hundred pounds of Nitrate of Soda per acre will do wonders. However, we do not recommend the use of nitrate except in rare cases, because both the carrying and eating quality may be materially injured by the excessive use of Nitrate of Soda.

To control mildew and rust, use Sulfocide spray. Pyrox is also a good spray to control diseases of beans, especially anthracnose.

To prevent speckled and moldy beans in transit, dip them in Sulfocide. (See page 55.)

Our Bean seed is first-class, high germinating, disease free, guaranteed Western-grown stock.

None of our Bean seed is grown in the South or East.

GREEN PODDED BUSH BEANS

Plant 3 pecks to 1 bushel per acre.

All prices quoted are postpaid.
Write for prices on larger quantities.

BOUNTIFUL. (45 days.) A most popular variety for many markets, especially in the East. A vigorous grower, very productive, with very large, beautiful, long, broad, flat, thick pods, slightly curved, of light green color, entirely stringless, tender, and of excellent quality. A sure money-maker because of its attractive appearance and high edible quality.

1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

KILGORE'S STRINGLESS BLACK VALENTINE.

(42 days.) This variety possesses all the desirable characteristics of the regular Black Valentine, and in addition, it is completely stringless. The plant is large, vigorous, erect and very prolific. The oval pods are nearly straight, dark green, strictly stringless, and of fine quality and delicate flavor. They retain their color and texture in shipping long distances. Attractive in appearance, of high edible quality and a good shipper, this variety has become one of Florida's leaders, and should be grown by every southern trucker.

1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD. (48 days.) A great favorite with Florida truck-growers and in great demand on many markets, especially in the Middle West. Pods are round, long, meaty, and entirely stringless when young or old, of excellent quality, and a very heavy yielder.

1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

TENDERGREEN. (48 days.) This variety is becoming more and more popular due to its excellent shipping qualities and productiveness. It is as early as Giant Stringless, and the plants are large and very erect. The five to six-inch pods are round, fleshy, dark green, absolutely stringless, and of excellent quality. Very desirable for home and market.

1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

FULL MEASURE. (45 days.) A round podded sort, bearing a heavy crop of long, straight, tender, stringless pods. This is one of the best green podded Beans on the market, and deserves to be better known. We do not hesitate to recommend it.

1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

KILGORE'S STRINGLESS LONG ROUND GREEN POD. (43 days.) An extra-early, prolific, entirely stringless, high-quality Bean. Pods are straight, long, round, and very fleshy. It is an excellent shipper, and its attractive appearance makes it a money-maker on any market. This splendid variety should be grown by every trucker, because it is one of the best round-podded varieties.

1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

EARLY SPECKLED RED VALENTINE. (43 days.) A very hardy, early, and productive variety. Pods medium-long, round, shorter than Black Valentine, and lighter green in color.

1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

LONGFELLOW. (45 days.) An excellent, productive, early variety. Attractive pods are dark green, long, very slender, straight, round, tender, and of good quality.

1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.



A Typical Field of Beans Produced by Kilgore's Western-grown Seed, Showing the Uniformity and Vigorous Growth

For many years, the Kilgore Seed Company has specialized in bean seeds, until today we pride ourselves in the reputation we have gained of handling the very best bean seed that can be procured anywhere for Florida growers.

WAX PODDED BUSH BEANS

Plant 3 pecks to 1 bushel per acre.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.



Kilgore's Golden Bountiful Wax
A Kilgore Introduction

KILGORE'S GOLDEN BOUNTIFUL WAX. (43 days.) A wonderful bright yellow bean, entirely stringless, early, and exceedingly productive, with very long, thick, semi-flat pods, practically straight, and fairly disease-resistant. Golden Bountiful is really a companion of the regular green Bountiful, and is similar to it in all respects except color. The beautiful, large, straight, golden yellow pods give it a very attractive market appearance, and in edible quality this variety cannot be excelled.

1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

PENCIL POD BLACK WAX. (48 days.) An exceedingly desirable variety for home use, local market and shipping. The plant is large, robust, stocky, vigorous and very productive. Pods are round, slightly curved, fleshy, golden yellow, tender, entirely stringless, without fibre, extremely brittle, succulent and of highest quality.

1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

KILGORE'S NEW IMPROVED KIDNEY WAX. (50 days.) This variety is one of the finest and heaviest yielding wax-podded beans. The plants are large, erect, early, and very productive. The pods are long, oval, or semi-round, (not flat), light yellow in color, brittle, stringless, fleshy, and of excellent quality. This new variety is destined to be a leader as it becomes better known.

1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

SURE CROP WAX. (45 days.) The large, flat, straight, bright yellow pods are produced very early in great abundance, and the plants are strong and vigorous. Productiveness and quality are two of the greatest points of this stringless variety. Sure Crop Wax is one of the biggest yielding of all wax beans, and has the advantage of being very early. In hardiness it probably excels all other wax beans.

1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

HODSON WAX. (56 days.) A vigorous, very hardy, and extremely productive variety, rather late in maturing. Noted for its attractive, very large, long, flat, slightly curved, light yellow pods, which when picked at the proper stage are of good quality. Holds up exceptionally well as a shipping sort to distant markets.

1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

GREEN PODDED POLE BEANS

Plant 1 peck per acre.

CULTURE OF GREEN PODDED POLE BEANS. Pole beans are later in maturing than bush beans, but bear for a longer season, and are extremely productive, yielding more than bush beans, and also produce bigger pods. They are somewhat more tender than bush beans if harvested young. For best results, pole beans should be supported by wires or by good strong poles to keep them off the ground. Poles should be 8 to 9 feet long, and set firmly in the ground, in rows four feet apart, and three feet apart in the row. Plant six to eight seeds around each pole. When plants are well established, thin to two or three plants to a pole. In order to keep pole beans bearing over a long season, it is important to keep them closely picked.

All prices quoted are postpaid.
Write for prices on larger quantities.

U. S. NO. 3. (*New Rust Resistant.*) (60 days.) A recent release of the U. S. D. A. Limited quantity of seed available.

This new variety developed by the United States Department of Agriculture, has been developed for rust resistance, to which disease Kentucky Wonder and other green podded pole beans are very susceptible. Repeated tests for rust resistance and selection for quality and other desirable characteristics were made by the U. S. D. A. for several years before releasing this variety. Makes an early maturing (4 to 5 days earlier than Kentucky Wonder), long (7 to 8 inches) round podded bean, entirely stringless at all stages, and of exceptionally good quality and very attractive appearance. The pods resemble brown seeded Kentucky Wonder in general appearance, although they are slightly longer and plumper on the average under Florida conditions. The seed is white.

1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c.

KENTUCKY WONDER. (*Old Homestead.*) (65 days.) This is a popular, green podded, climbing or pole bean, early, and very productive over a long season. Pods are very long, ranging from eight to ten inches, curved, nearly round, with undulating surface. Though thick, they appear slender on account of their great length. Pods are meaty, very brittle, and of good quality if harvested young. The pods hang in large clusters from the top to the bottom of the vine, and can be gathered by the handful. Our strain has been selected for resistance to both rust and powdery mildew.

1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

TENNESSEE WONDER. (70 days.) The plant is of medium growth, of good climbing habit, fairly productive. The pods are of light green color, round, constricted, and are considered to be the largest, straightest and handsomest of all cultivated beans, making this an ideal pole bean to produce for the market, as well as for home use.

1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

McCASLAN. (65 days.) A prolific, white-seeded pole bean, of Georgia origin. This is one of the most popular pole beans grown in the South. The seeds being white in color are used as a green shell bean, although this variety is used more extensively as snap beans when young. The pods are dark green, eight inches long, large, flat, slightly curved, very thick and meaty, stringless, brittle and fine grained, and of excellent quality if harvested young.

1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

KILGORE'S GENUINE CORNFIELD. (70 days.) This is a large podded pole bean. A most desirable variety to plant in the corn during the Spring months, thus getting two crops off the same piece of land at the same time. A very vigorous grower, heavy producer; it forms large, long, smooth, flattened, nearly straight pods of excellent quality. Seeds are buff colored, mottled with pinkish brown.

1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

LIMA BEANS DWARF OR BUSH LIMA BEANS

Fordhook—Plant 1 bushel per acre.

Henderson—Plant 1 to 2 pecks per acre.

Kilgore's New Marvel—Plant 2 to 3 pecks per acre.

CULTURE OF BUSH LIMA BEANS. In general, cultural requirements of Bush Lima Beans are similar to those given for green and wax podded bush beans (see page 4). Lima beans are not as hardy as string beans, and the ground should be warm when planting the seed. Plant in rows three feet apart, dropping a bean every four or five inches in the row, covering an inch deep.

All prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

IMPROVED FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA. (75 days.) The most popular and profitable Bush Lima Bean in Florida and the South for both fall and spring planting. The plant is of medium size, hardy, fairly disease-resistant, and very productive. The pods are medium in size, short, fairly wide, and very thick, plump, and straight. The seeds are large, very thick, plump, crowded in the pod and of very good quality. The pods of our improved strain of this variety are dark green, very wide, with a heavy back and side wall, giving them protection and holding up qualities for long distance shipments.

1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c.

HENDERSON BUSH LIMA. (*Baby Lima.*) (65 days.) This is a very early variety, hardy, and a sure cropper. The plants are small, disease-resistant, and very productive. The pods are small in size, very short and narrow, thin, flat, straight to slightly curved.

1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

POLE LIMA BEANS

Challenger—Plant 1 peck per acre.

Large Green Seeded Pole—Plant 1 peck per acre.

Culture similar to Green Podded Pole Beans. (See page 5.)

IMPROVED CHALLENGER POLE LIMA. (90 days.) Challenger is the most popular of all pole lima beans. Grown extensively in Cuba where because of heavy soil, plants and pods must be kept off the ground to avoid disease. The plant is of vigorous growth, hardy, a good climber, and very productive. Pods are similar to Fordhook Bush Lima in size and appearance, being medium in size, short, blunt, fairly wide, and very thick, plump and straight. Seed also similar to Fordhooks, being large, very thick, plump, crowded in pod and of excellent quality.

1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c.

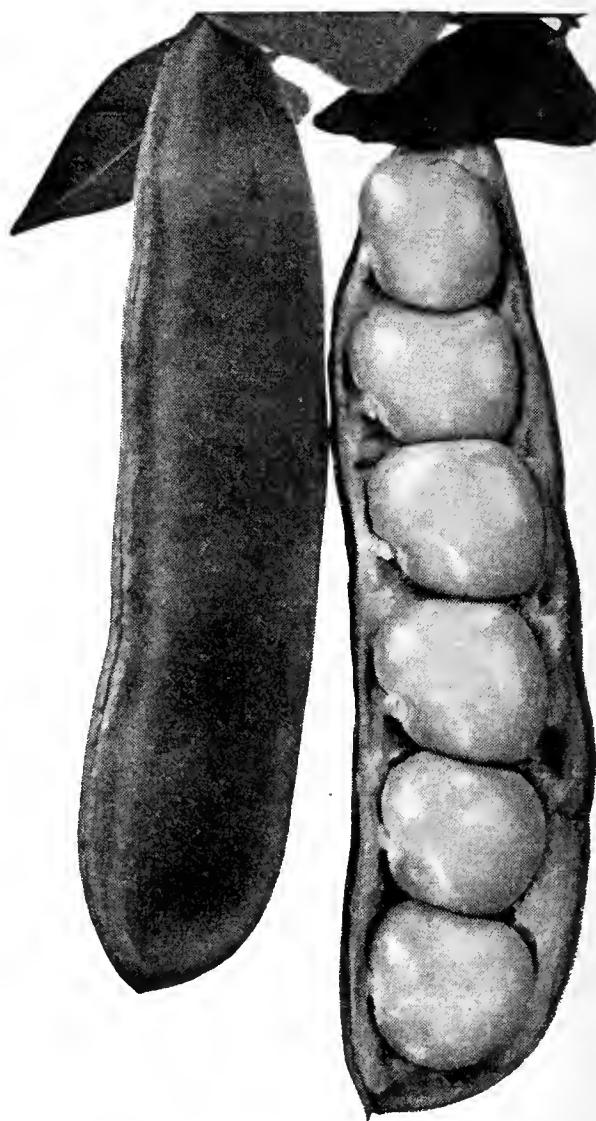
KILGORE'S LARGE GREEN SEEDED POLE LIMA. (New.) (88 days.) This pole lima is slightly earlier than Challenger, and produces over a much longer season. It is resistant to Elsinoe Spot or Scab Disease, which is so serious with other varieties of lima beans in Cuba and the West Indies. Plant is a good viner, grows tall, and is very vigorous, and exceedingly productive. The large flat pods average from 4½ to 5½ inches long, and contain an average of four or five beans to the pod. The large seeds have a decided green tinge. Unsurpassed in flavor and of superior quality.

1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c.

THE KILGORE SEED COMPANY

A Great Florida Institution Maintained for Service to Florida Growers.

Twenty-eight years ago, on February 22nd, 1910, there was opened in Plant City, Florida, a small one-room store under the name of "Kilgore Seed Company." Today, the Kilgore Seed Company, serving over 50,000 customers, with twelve stores in Florida, and a large mail order department and general offices at Plant City, Florida, ranks as the leading seed and farmers' supply company in Florida. This large organization, with its splendid facilities for rendering services, is maintained for your benefit.



Improved Fordhook Bush Lima

BUTTER OR GREEN SHELL BEANS

Old Florida Pole—Plant 1 peck per acre.

Old Florida Bush—Plant 1 to 2 pecks per acre.

French's Horticultural Bush—Plant 1 to 2 pecks per acre.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

OLD FLORIDA POLE. (75 days.) Culture similar to Green Podded Pole Beans (See page 5). Plant is tall, vigorous, and very prolific over a long bearing season. Pods, borne in clusters, are of medium size, flat, containing an average of 3 medium-sized, flat seeds. Seeds are of buff color spotted with reddish brown. A dependable, prolific variety for the South.

1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

OLD FLORIDA BUSH. (65 days.) Culture similar to Bush Lima Beans. This variety is similar to Old Florida Pole, but produces a bush or dwarf plant. Plant is small to medium in size, spreading, with semi-runners resembling somewhat Henderson's Bush Lima. Pods are flat, containing 3 to 4 beans. The seeds are small, flat, and of light buff color. It is earlier than Old Florida Pole, very prolific, drought-resistant, a sure-cropper, and of good quality.

1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

FRENCH'S HORTICULTURAL BUSH OR SPECKLED CRANBERRY. (65 days.) Vines of vigorous growth, very erect, straight and compact, with a tendency to grow short runners, and exceedingly productive. The broad pods mature about a week later than the regular Dwarf Horticultural, but are much longer, (7 to 8 inches long) and produce heavier yields. The pods and seeds are exceptionally well splashed with an attractive bright red. This is the most attractive strain of the horticultural group. Culture similar to Bush Lima Beans. Limited supply of seed available.

1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c.

BEET

Plant 6 pounds per acre.

CULTURE. Successful culture demands good soil, medium moist, to which has been applied 600 to 1,200 pounds of good fertilizer. Plant seeds in rows 2 feet apart and when 3 inches high thin out to 3 inches apart in the row. In Florida and the South, sow from latter part of September to March.

**Prices quoted are postpaid.
Write for prices on larger quantities.**

KILGORE'S EARLY BLOOD-RED MARKET. (68 days.) One of the earliest and finest Beets ever introduced. Uniform in shape, size, and color. Roots very attractive in appearance, slightly flattened, almost globe-shaped, entirely free of fibrous roots or strings, of dark red color outside; flesh of deep purple color with very little zoning. A money-maker on any market.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN. (75 days.) This standard variety produces Beets of uniform flattened globe-shaped, very much flattened at the top, of deep red color outside, with a deep purple color with little zoning inside. Sweet, tender, and of very good quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

EARLY WONDER. (72 days.) This is a very popular selection from Crosby's Egyptian. It is very early, nearly globe-shaped, being fuller at the bottom than Crosby's Egyptian, with deep purple flesh, showing practically no white zoning, and with very small tops. The roots are very smooth and mature evenly.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

DETROIT DARK RED. (76 days.) A very desirable, globe-shaped Beet, of dark red color, outside as well as inside, without white zoning; sweet and of excellent quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Sow $\frac{1}{4}$ pound in seed-bed to plant an acre.

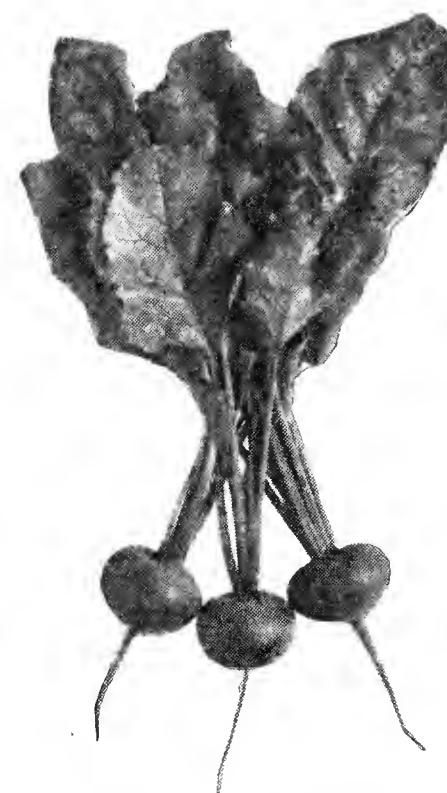
CULTURE. Sow seed and cultivate exactly the same as cabbage.

IMPROVED LONG ISLAND. (90 days.) The best and most dependable variety for market and home use. Very productive and of excellent quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.



Kilgore's Bred-Rite Italian Green Sprouting Broccoli



Kilgore's Early Blood-Red Market Beet

SWISS CHARD or SPINACH BEET

CULTURE. Plant like beets in the fall, winter, or spring. Thin plants to stand about 12 inches apart in the row. Stalks may be cooked and served like asparagus, or the stalks and leaves may be cooked and served as greens like spinach.

LUCULLUS. (60 days.) A well known variety, with mild, spinach-like flavor when cooked. Leaves are savoyed or curled and light green in color, with long, thick, rather narrow stalks.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

FORDHOOK GIANT. (NEW.) (58 days.) An outstanding new Swiss Chard growing to enormous size. The thick, fleshy, dark green leaves are much crinkled or savoyed, and the pearly white stems are very broad, thick, and fleshy. A very vigorous, hardy grower, producing high yields.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

SUGAR AND STOCK BEET

CULTURE. Plant 4 to 6 pounds per acre in rows 2 to 3 feet apart, and thin to 6 inches apart.

STOCK BEET, LONG RED GIANT. (80 days.) An enormous yielder and one of the very best for dairymen.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

SUGAR BEET, KLEIN WANZLEBEN. (80 days.) One of the most valuable varieties for sugar making and stock feeding.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

BROCCOLI

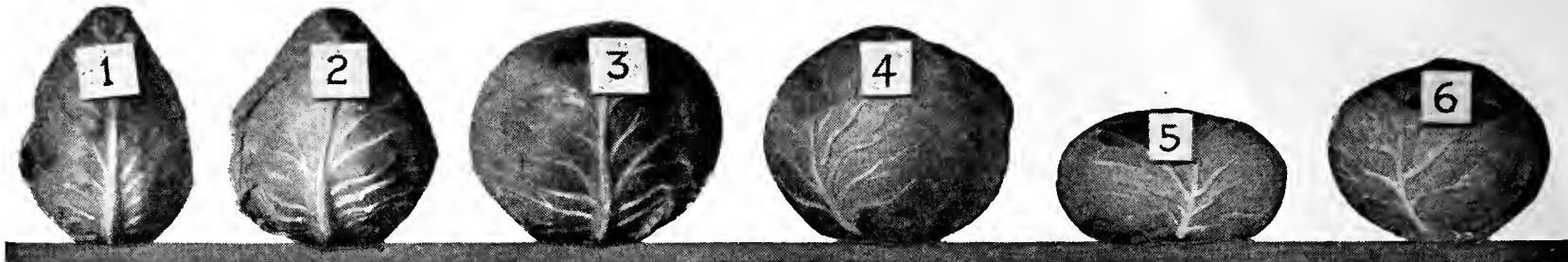
Sow $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pound in seed-bed to plant an acre.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE ITALIAN GREEN SPROUTING OR CHRISTMAS CALABRESE. (115 days.) This is the true Calabrese type which is a tremendous yielder. In Florida, seed may be planted in seed-beds from September to January. Plants should be set in rows 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in the row. Similar to cauliflower, but more hardy, and the so-called head is bluish-green instead of white. When the main head is cut, branches form at the base of each leaf on the stalks below. At the end of each branch a small, loose, green head develops. These small heads should be cut with 6 to 8 inches of stem, and tied in bunches for market.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

CABBAGE

Sow 6 ounces in seed-bed to plant an acre or plant 12 ounces per acre in field.



1. Bred-Rite Early Jersey Wakefield. 2. Bred-Rite Charleston Wakefield. 3. Bred-Rite Copenhagen Market.
4. Bred-Rite Glory of Enkhuizen. 5. All Head Early. 6. Kilgore's Improved Hollander.

Cabbage is a good crop for Florida and the South. In Florida, cabbage may be planted from August to March, but heaviest plantings are made in September and October.

CULTURE. Cabbage is a heavy feeder and should be grown rapidly. Therefore, for best results, plenty of fertilizer should be used—not less than 1000 pounds per acre, and a ton is better. You cannot grow a big, heavy crop of Cabbage on a starvation ration. Where planted in seed-beds, which is the desirable and common practice, plant seed thin in drills 6 inches apart, cover 1 inch deep, using 6 ounces of seed for an acre of plants, and do not make the soil in seed-beds as rich as soil where plants are to be set. When seed is planted in the field, use 12 ounces of seed per acre. Make rows 2½ to 3 feet apart and set plants 12 to 15 inches apart in row, depending on size of head you wish to produce. If you desire small heads, crowd the plants; for large heads, place farther apart.

Plant our Bred-Rite brands of Cabbage seed for results that cannot fail to satisfy. Kilgore's Bred-Rite Cabbage seed has been developed and selected for uniformity, high yield, and trueness to type. Our Bred-Rite stocks are tested in our Plant City proving grounds a season in advance. *It is always advisable to treat cabbage seed with Semesan or some other good disinfectant before planting.*

For best results plant Kilgore's Bred-Rite brands of cabbage seed, which have been developed and selected for uniformity, high yield, and trueness to type. In planting Bred-Rite cabbage seed you take no chances because you are planting tested and proved seed.

For your convenience, cabbage varieties are grouped according to time of maturity, early varieties first, then medium early, followed by the late maturing varieties which are listed last.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

KILGORE'S BRED - RITE EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. (80 days.) Our Bred-Rite stock has been bred and selected especially for earliness. It is a week earlier than the old type Jersey Wakefield and is just as large. The small, medium-sized, conical-shaped, pointed heads are very firm, of finest quality, and very desirable for market or home use.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD. (85 days.) The heads are larger and broader at the base, not quite so pointed and slightly later in maturing than our Bred-Rite Early Jersey Wakefield. Of uniform size, very solid, and of very desirable market quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

EARLY WINNINGSTADT. (90 days.) Very hardy and dependable. Heads extremely solid, of medium size, heart-shaped with a sharp point and a broad base. The leaves have a peculiar distinct twist at the sharp point of the head. Particularly valuable for shipping. Does not crack readily, and can be held in the field for a considerable time.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE GOLDEN ACRE. (80 days.) An extremely early, small to medium-sized round-head Cabbage of the Copenhagen Market type, but considerably earlier than most stocks of Copenhagen Market and ahead of many stocks of Early Jersey Wakefield. Our strain of this variety heads up very uniformly and is exceptionally well bred. This variety is growing in popularity. It is of the finest quality for both home use and for shipping.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

AMERICA. (80 days.) One of the earliest medium-sized round-headed types. It matures with Early Jersey Wakefield. It is a vigorous grower, extremely solid, a sure header, and very uniform in maturity. The heads stand a long time without bursting and the quality is unsurpassed.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

KILGORE'S BRED - RITE COPENHAGEN MARKET. (85 days.) Our extra-early strain of Bred-Rite Copenhagen Market has become very popular. It is short-stemmed, compact, with very solid, round, medium-sized heads, having few outer leaves, thus facilitating close planting. Our Bred-Rite stock is very uniform in shape, and matures practically all at the same time, which is very desirable from a marketing standpoint.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75.

MARION MARKET. (Yellows Resistant.) (93 days.) Supply of seed very limited. This is a late maturing strain of Copenhagen Market, resistant to cabbage Yellow's Disease. Larger and coarser in growth than Copenhagen, but with the round head and good quality of the regular Copenhagen Market. Will produce a normal crop on Yellow's infected soils where non-resistant strains will fail completely.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$3.00.

KILGORE'S BRED - RITE GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN. (95 days.) A splendid medium-early, round-headed type. Somewhat similar to Copenhagen Market, but slightly later, larger, and a heavier yielder. Heads are very solid, uniform in shape, size, and maturity, and of excellent shipping and market quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75.

CABBAGE *Continued*

ALL HEAD EARLY. (95 days.) This Cabbage is well named, as it is early for a flat-headed variety and has comparatively few outer leaves, being almost all head. It develops a larger-sized plant than the early pointed and round-headed varieties. The large, solid, deep flat heads are uniform in shape, size, and maturity. Withstands heat and drought better than most other varieties, and is a very heavy yielder.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75.

STEIN'S EARLY FLAT DUTCH. (100 days.) This is an old standard, hardy, winter variety. It produces a very large-sized plant, spreading in growth, with few large, broad outer leaves. The head is of large size, flat, and very solid.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75.

SAVOY CABBAGE, AMERICAN DRUMHEAD. (100 days.) Savoy Cabbage is commonly called "Curly-leaved" or "Curly" Cabbage. It has a distinct flavor which is favored by many people. The plant is of large growth. The leaves are finely wrinkled or savoyed and curled. The heads are medium in size, slightly flattened, and solid.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

KILGORE'S IMPROVED HOLLANDER. (110 days.) The best variety of late cabbage for shipment to northern markets. Produces short-stemmed, small to medium size plants, erect and compact, allowing closer planting than other large size late varieties. Heads are of medium size, deep, round, very firm and solid, with a decidedly compact, attractive, white interior of splendid quality. Heads are firm when still small, so they can be harvested for market before fully mature, or can be left to enlarge and mature, depending upon market demand. The hardiest of all cabbages, and an ideal type for shipment.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE RED ROCK. (110 days.) Plants compact, not spreading. Heads of small to medium size, very hard, globular in shape, exceedingly attractive in appearance, being of deep purple color throughout. Our stock of this variety has been specially developed for uniformity and high yielding qualities. In our extensive cabbage trials we have found our Bred-Rite strain of Red Rock to be far superior to other strains of red cabbage in the development of uniform hard heads.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

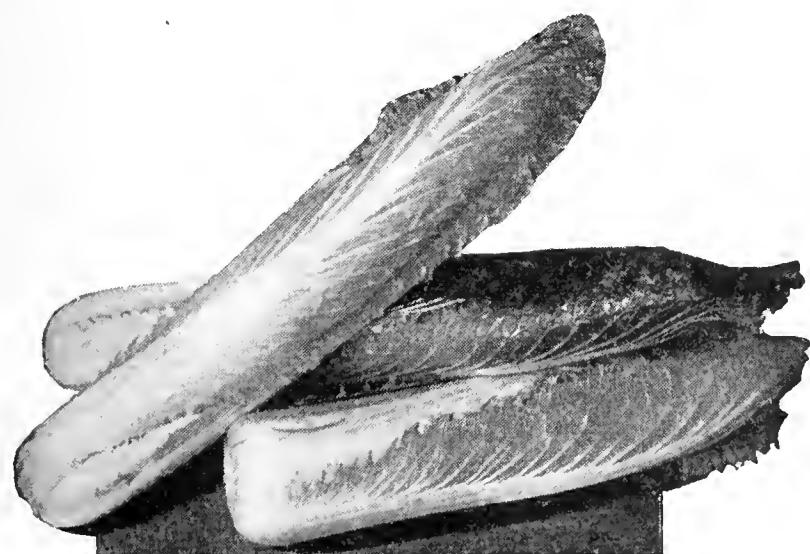
CHINESE CABBAGE

Plant 1 pound per acre.

CULTURE. This is distinctly a cool-weather plant and should not be planted for a spring or summer crop, because it quickly bolts to seed in hot weather. It should be planted only for a late fall and winter crop. Seeds should be planted in rows where the crop is to mature, thinning out as the plants develop to stand twelve to fifteen inches in the row. Chinese Cabbage may be used in any salad and for plate decoration. It may also be boiled like ordinary Cabbage. It is a very tender, healthful vegetable, and very digestible.

KILGORE'S IMPROVED PEKIN CELERY CABBAGE. (85 days.) This strain of Chinese Cabbage surpasses all other varieties of Chinese Cabbage. It is sure heading, maturing into long, slender, very firm, well blanched, crisp, tender and sweet heads, readily salable in any market. The heads become 18 to 20 inches tall, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches thick, tapered near the tip. Hardy and of easy culture, planted direct in the field. Does best as a fall and winter crop. In warm weather in spring it tends to bolt to seed before heading properly. A good shipper and an excellent keeper.

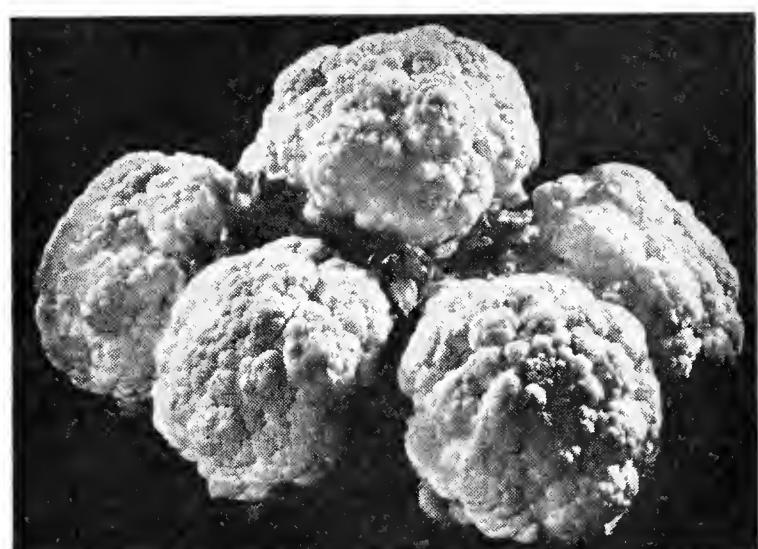
Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75.



Kilgore's Improved Pekin Celery Cabbage

CAULIFLOWER

Sow 4 ounces in seed-bed to plant an acre



Kilgore's Bred-Rite Henderson's Snowball Cauliflower

CULTURE. Cauliflower needs a very rich soil and plenty of moisture. On account of the high price of cauliflower seed, all of which is imported from Denmark, we recommend starting plants in seed-beds where they can be given proper care and attention. Plant from September to January, and cultivate the same as cabbage. Just as soon as the head develops to about the size of a walnut, draw the outer leaves over the head and tie with soft cord to produce attractive, pure white, solid heads.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE HENDERSON'S SNOWBALL. (100 days.) This is the low heading type, best adapted to Florida and southern growing conditions. A dependable header, starting to head early and uniformly. Heads are medium large, compact, solid, pure white, and of finest quality.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 85c; oz. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.00; 1 lb. \$18.00.

EARLY PATNA. (NEW) (90 days.) This is a new variety developed in India for production in the hot climates of the tropics and sub-tropics, where, because of high temperatures, it is difficult to get other varieties of cauliflower to develop properly. This variety matures very early, produces medium size, compact, pure white heads even in hot weather.

Seed supply of this new variety is very limited.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$2.00; 1 oz. \$3.50.

CANTALOUPE and MUSKMELON

Plant 1 to 2 pounds per acre.

CULTURE. Should have rather high, light soil. Plant in hills 4 by 5 feet apart, dropping 8 to 10 seeds to a hill. Place fertilizer in the hill and make second application when the vines start to run. Thin out to two plants to the hill when 4 inches high.

Prices quoted are postpaid.
Write for prices on larger quantities.



Kilgore's Rocky Dew

A new disease-resistant variety especially adapted to Florida and the Southeast

KILGORE'S GREEN-FLESHED ROCKY DEW. (85 days.) A new melon discovered by us in the West Indies. Especially adapted to climatic conditions in the southeastern states and the West Indies. If you have failed with other melons in Florida, Georgia or other southeastern states be sure to try this one which resists diseases common in humid climates and holds up in hot, rainy weather when all other melons fail. The plant is vigorous in growth, disease-resistant, and withstands heavy rains and heat. The fruits are medium to large, weighing 3 to 6 pounds, slightly elongated, ribbed, and quite heavily netted. The rind is quite firm, with a dark green color, turning to a beautiful yellowish cast when ripe. The flesh resembles Honey Dew in appearance, being of a greenish-yellow cast, very thick, juicy, sweet, with a most delicious flavor between Rocky Ford and Honey Dew.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

KILGORE'S ORANGE-FLESHED ROCKY DEW. (New.) (85 days.) After several years of painstaking effort, we have developed out of the original green-fleshed Rocky Dew this orange-fleshed strain which is identical to the green-fleshed except that the flesh is of a beautiful deep golden orange color. The vines possess the disease resistance of the original Rocky Dew.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

COOPER'S SWEETHEART. (New.) (85 days.) This new melon was discovered by us on the Isle of Pines in the West Indies. The features which recommend this melon to Florida and other sub-tropical sections are its disease and insect resistance, its prolificacy and its good shipping qualities. The vines are disease resistant and bear a great many small sized melons, over a long season. The fruits are about the size of Rocky Fords, averaging four inches in diameter and weighing about two pounds, are perfectly round in shape, covered with a fine netting, are exceedingly hard and firm, resisting melon worms better than other varieties, and making them ideal for packing and shipping to distant markets. The flesh is a beautiful deep orange, with an exceedingly sweet flavor. We advise Florida growers interested in a disease resistant, shipping type to plant this new introduction.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

HALE'S BEST. (75 days.) An early Cantaloupe, of wonderful eating quality, and an excellent long-distance shipper. Oval in shape, heavily netted, slightly ribbed, with thick, firm, salmon-colored flesh, exceedingly sweet and delicate in flavor. Desirable for market as well as home use in the South.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

CUBAN CASTILLIAN (*Melon de Castilla*). (90 days.) This cantaloupe is grown extensively in Cuba, and is particularly adapted to sub-tropical growing conditions. It produces a vigorous growing vine, resists blight and other common melon diseases, and grows well in hot, rainy weather. The fruits are medium to large, ranging from three to six pounds in weight. The exterior is green in color, turning to a deep yellow when ripe, and the fruits are very aromatic as they ripen. The round fruits are covered with a fine netting and are slightly ribbed. The flesh is a light green in color and is very sweet and of high edible quality. This melon is recommended for home use or local markets, but does not ship well.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

KILGORE'S HUMMER. (70 days.) The earliest and one of the best shipping melons for Florida and the South. It is from two to three weeks earlier than Rocky Ford. The melons are oval in shape, with very heavy, coarse, attractive netting and practically no ribs. The melons are 8 inches long, and 5 inches in diameter, weighing from 2 1/2 to 3 pounds. The flesh is exceedingly thick, with small seed cavity, deep salmon in color, and of exceptionally fine flavor. The earliest and finest shipping melon and a sure money-maker for Florida and the South.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

ROCKY FORD. (*Pollock 10-25, Salmon Tint.*) (90 days.) The fruits are extremely uniform, almost round, averaging about 5 inches in diameter, weighing 2 1/2 pounds, heavily netted and with no trace of ribs. The thick, firm flesh is salmon-tinted instead of green like the old type Rocky Ford, and of much higher edible quality. Being a splendid shipper and highly rust-resistant, this variety is a favorite with southern truckers.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

HONEY DEW. (100 days.) A long season, late-maturing melon of African origin, adapted to southern conditions. The melons are perfectly round and of good size, usually about 9 inches in diameter, and weighing 6 to 8 pounds. The skin is smooth and hard without ribbing or netting. When immature the skin is white, changing to a light creamy yellow as it approaches maturity. The flesh is light emerald-green, with small seed cavity and edible to the very rind.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

OLD GEORGIA MUSKMELON. (80 days.) This muskmelon differs from the ordinary so-called Cantaloupe, being considerably larger, often weighing 10 to 12 pounds, 9 inches long and 6 inches in diameter, deeply ribbed, and covered with a fine netting. This variety is particularly recommended for home use and nearby local markets. It has a thin rind, and is not adapted for shipping. Grows to a very large size, is very meaty, producing a rich golden yellow flesh of high edible quality, with a delicious flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

BANANA. (95 days.) This variety is particularly well adapted to Florida and southern conditions, because it is a vigorous, hardy kind, standing the hot summer as no other Cantaloupe and continuing to bear late in the season. It is grown extensively on the lower East Coast and on the Keys of Florida where it does exceptionally well. Fruits are smooth and slender, averaging 14 inches in length and 3 to 5 inches in diameter, weighing about 8 pounds, tapering at both ends, shaped somewhat as the name indicates. Lemon-colored skin when mature, with very attractive, thick, pink, or salmon-colored flesh of delicious eating quality. A most desirable sort for home use or local markets.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

For an earlier melon crop try *Hotkaps*. (See page 57.)

CARROT

Plant 4 pounds per acre.

CULTURE. Sow in good rich soil, deeply worked in drills $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and cover seed $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep. When 2 inches high, thin out to 4 inches apart. Carrots can be planted in Florida from August to March.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

KILGORE'S IMPROVED RED CORED CHANTENAY. (75 days.) This is an improved type of Chantenay. The roots are tapered, less stump rooted, and slightly longer than the old Chantenay, averaging about 6 inches. The interior is solid orange colored without the usual lemon color in the core. The flesh is very tender and sweet, which with the excellent outside color and shape combines to make this variety exceptionally valuable for the market.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE CHANTENAY. (85 days.) Our stock of Chantenay runs uniformly smooth and true to type. Roots are of medium length, thick, and very stump-rooted, averaging $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick at the crown and tapering to 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the bottom.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 90c.

DANVERS HALF LONG. (90 days.) Our stock of this variety is half stump or semi-pointed, from 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length from the crown to the tip. The shoulder at the crown is from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, and tapers uniformly to a thickness of about $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch just where the root begins to taper to the tip. The tops are a little larger than those of Chantenay, and the crown is flat without a depression. The roots are smooth and attractive in appearance.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 90c.



Danvers Half Long

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.



Kilgore's Bred-Rite Imperator
Developed to Meet the Need for a Better Market Type

CORELESS OR NANTES. (90 days.) We have the true type, which is long and cylindrical, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches long and 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, very stump-rooted with a small rat tail. The color is clear orange-red and the core is rather undefined, being of the same color as the flesh so that it is called "Coreless." The tops are small and short, but heavier than ordinary stocks of Nantes, and the root is very fine-grained, tender, delicate and sweet, and of highest edible quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE. (90 days.) Our stock is the true thick-shouldered strain of Long Orange, $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches thick at the shoulders, 10 to 12 inches long, and pointed or rather tapering in a straight line to the tip. The tops are rather large. A very popular variety in many sections of Florida where a very smooth, attractive, reddish-colored, long rooted carrot is desired.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 90c.

It isn't what you pay for the seed, it is what it will produce that counts. Kilgore's seeds are not only priced rite, but they will produce rite, because they are Bred-Rite.



A 25-acre field of Kilgore's Pride Celery. This field averaged over 800 packed crates per acre.

Important Information About Kilgore's Celery Seed Stocks

No vegetable requires more careful handling in seed production than celery. Kilgore's celery seed is not just grown, it is bred, selected and rogued with the best of care and attention under our personal supervision.

The Kilgore Seed Company has spent a great deal of time, effort, and expense in an endeavor to develop and improve its different stocks of Celery seed, and we are now in position to tell Florida Celery growers with assurance that they cannot secure better Celery seed anywhere, regardless of price. In order to safe-guard our customers against planting poor stocks, our Celery seed is tested, not only by ourselves but by Florida Celery growers in different sections, a season in advance of selling it, so that we know what it will do under Florida conditions before you plant it. In order to have an additional check, each season we send samples of our Celery seed up North where we personally inspect the plantings during the summer months.

Our Celery trials are conducted in our proving grounds at Plant City, Fla., as well as on one of the Celery farms at Sanford, Fla., where we test our stocks in comparison with many others in order to make certain that they are at least as good as the best when grown under Florida conditions.

All our American Celery seed-growing fields are under controlled irrigation in the West, where experience has proved that the climate is better adapted for the production of strong-germinating Celery seed than anywhere else in the United States. Our western-grown seed is always larger and of higher vitality than Celery seed grown in other sections, because the climate under which western-grown Celery seed ripens and cures is uniformly dry.

Furthermore, we do not force the growth of our seed plants, making them produce in a year's time by starting the seed plants in the South during the winter, then shipping them North where they are forced into seeding in order to harvest the crop before frost. Our experience has indicated that this method of producing Celery seed, which is quite common, results in small, weak-germinating seed, producing plants of low vitality with a tendency toward hollow-stemming and the production of early seeders. Our seed plants grown in the West are made to produce seed the second year. This is done by holding the plants with very little water for several months after they have made their growth but have not started to develop seed stocks. This is the natural way Celery plants should develop seed and accounts for the lack of weak plants, early seeders, and hollow-stemming in plants produced from our western-grown Celery seed. Our Celery seed stocks are especially developed and selected for resistance to premature seeding.

Our seed-growing fields are carefully inspected several times each season to eliminate all green sports, green heart, early seeders, and plants which are not true to type. Short ribbed plants and those developing poor hearts are destroyed and seed is saved from only the most desirable plants. You owe it to yourself to give these improved stocks at least a trial. Why take a chance on such an expensive crop as Celery, when you can get seed which has been tested and proved under Florida conditions and with which you are taking no risk? During the past ten years, we have specialized in celery seed, each year making our own selections of stock seed plants in Florida, selecting a few of the very best plants out of thousands in the growing fields. It costs a great deal to produce this kind of seed but it is worth more to plant.

CELER Y

Sow 1/2 pound in seed-bed to plant an acre.

CULTURE. For early Celery, first sowings in Florida are made the latter part of June and continue to December. The main sowings for a winter crop are usually made in July or early August, and for the spring crop grown principally on muck they are usually made in October and early November. Celery seed is always planted in seed-beds. The soil must be put in perfect fine condition and made into beds 4 to 6 or more inches high, to prevent overflow in case of heavy rains. When in condition—thoroughly and finely pulverized, well fertilized, moist, and made perfectly smooth and level—sow the seed broadcast or in rows 6 inches apart, using 1 pound of seed to from 125 to 150 yards of bed 3 feet wide. The seed should not be covered but may be pressed lightly into the soil with a very light roller or with a wide board.

Celery plants cannot be grown in the open, especially during summer; therefore we recommend use of burlap or white muslin to be used as a cover, stretching it on a tent-shaped or slanting frame built over the seed-bed, with the sides about 12 inches from the ground. This seed-bed cover will serve as a shade and also break the force of heavy rains. It is also advisable to use ground covers of burlap or old fertilizer bags which have been thoroughly washed out before using to prevent burning of seed sprouts, on the beds when seed is planted, letting them lie flat on the ground until seed begins to germinate. This prevents heavy rains washing seed off the beds and also keeps the ground cooler during hot months, which insures a better stand. After the seed is sown, it is desirable to sprinkle with cool water by means of hand sprinkling pots in order to keep the soil cool and moist, which tends to increase the germination of celery seed during the hot summer months.

When plants in seed-bed are 6 inches high, transplant to the field in double rows 3 to 3½ feet apart, with 7 inches between the double rows, and set the plants 3½ to 5 inches apart in the row. The plants may be set in single rows 3 feet apart, allowing 3½ to 5 inches between plants in the row. To grow fine Celery, a large supply of moisture and fertilizer is essential from the time the seed is sown in the seed-beds until the crop is ready for harvest. Celery is not a profitable crop to raise without irrigation, and it should receive very heavy applications of high-grade fertilizer, which should be applied before the crop is planted and at frequent intervals during its growth.

It is important in growing young celery plants to protect them from cold as much as possible. A continuous, relatively low temperature for a period of three or four weeks when the plants are small is the primary cause of premature seeding of celery in the field, which in some seasons has caused enormous losses to celery growers.

**Prices quoted on Celery seed are postpaid.
Write for prices on larger quantities.**

KILGORE'S PRIDE. (105 days.) The Kilgore Seed Company has spent a great deal of time, effort and expense in developing this stock of the Special or Golden Plume type of celery. It is very early in maturity, produces a vigorous growth, with broad, thick ribs, eight to ten inches to the first joint, ranging from 22 to 25 inches over all, making a very attractive pack. Unlike other strains of the Golden Plume or Wonderful type, Kilgore's Pride bleaches a little slower and does not go soft as quickly. It develops a good heavy heart, and is an exceedingly heavy yielder of good sizes, with large heavy butts. This is a good medium early variety for the North, and an excellent early winter and spring celery for Florida. One of the finest varieties of celery ever developed for Florida as well as northern celery growers. Has been developed and selected for resistance to premature seed stalk development.

**Pkt. 5c; 1/2oz. \$1.00; oz. \$1.50; 1/4lb. \$4.00;
1 lb. \$15.00.**

KILGORE'S WONDERFUL PEARL SPECIAL. (100 days.) This highly selected stock is very early, blanches quickly, and has been selected for large, full heart formation with very broad, thick, long ribs. Does not bolt to seed readily. The plants range from twenty to twenty-three inches over all. This is one of the best varieties of winter and early spring Celery of the Special or Golden Plume type for Florida, and one of the best early varieties for the North where large sizes of medium height are desired. Our stock is more resistant to hollow-stem, early seeding, and resists Celery diseases better than most stocks of the Special or Golden Plume type. It is an exceptionally heavy yielder of large sizes and one of the finest long-distance shippers.

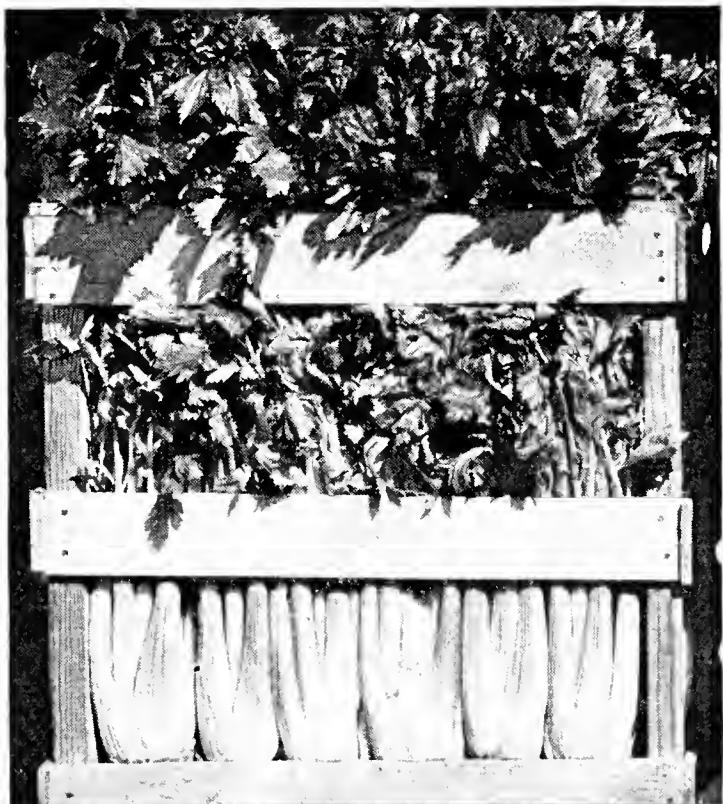
**Pkt. 5c; 1/2oz. \$1.00; oz. \$1.50; 1/4lb. \$4.00;
1 lb. \$15.00.**

DREYER'S SPECIAL, IMPROVED. (95 days.) This is an extremely early maturing variety. It has a very thick rib of medium length, and a large golden heart. An exceedingly heavy yielder for an early maturing variety. It has a very heavy shoulder and compact stock. The over-all length averages 23 inches. Bleaches very easily and quickly. An ideal type for early market.

**Pkt. 5c; 1/2oz. \$1.00; oz. \$1.50; 1/4lb. \$4.00;
1 lb. \$15.00.**

SCHNECK'S IMPROVED FLORIDA GOLDEN NO. 15. (115 days.) After many years of breeding, selecting, and testing by our breeding department, we introduced this improved variety. It is intermediate between the Old Golden and Special or Golden Plume types, possessing the desirable characteristics of both types. It is recommended especially for a Florida mid-winter crop because it withstands cold weather better than most varieties of the Special or Golden Plume type. Our Improved stock has been selected for uniformly long, thick, round ribs, large full hearts of rich golden yellow color, and for heavy yields of good sizes. The ribs average eight to ten inches to the first joint, are not thin and flat, but are rounded and exceptionally thick. The plants range from 22 to 25 inches over all, making a most attractive pack. This is one of the best varieties for a mid-winter crop in Florida or for a late fall crop in the North.

**Pkt. 5c; 1/2oz. \$1.00; oz. \$1.50; 1/4lb. \$4.00;
1 lb. \$15.00.**



Florida Golden No. 15—a Kilgore Development

CORN---SWEET

Plant 1 peck per acre.

For Field Corn, See Page 38

This is a crop that never fails to bring profitable returns to Florida truckers when put on the market early.

CULTURE. Plant in well fertilized rows three feet apart, in hills every one and one-half feet in the row, leaving one or two plants in a place. When about knee high, apply 150 pounds per acre of Sodium Nitrate and same amount again when the corn begins to silk and tassel. This fertilizer application will greatly increase the yield, and will bring your crop to earlier maturity. For bud worms, use one pound powdered Arsenate of Lead and four pounds Hydrated Lime. Drop a little in the bud. Ship in special corn crates, six to eight dozen to the package. Early plantings are made in Florida from January 1 until March.

LONG ISLAND BEAUTY. (80 days.) This is a late sweet corn especially well adapted to Florida and the South. It produces the largest ears of any variety of true sweet corn, the ears ranging from 11 to 12 inches in length, with eighteen to twenty rows of large glistening white kernels. The husks fit very tightly over the tip, making it difficult for the ear worm to enter. The stalks grow to a height of eight to ten feet. Numerous tests have shown this to be one of the heaviest yielding varieties of true sweet corn for Florida and the South.

**1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 11 lbs. (pk.) \$1.40; 44 lbs. (bu.) \$5.00.**

GOLDEN GIANT. (70 days.) This is a hybrid of Golden Bantam and an early maturing, large-eared, white kerneled variety. It possesses the fine qualities of both parents, and it is considerably larger eared than Golden Bantam. Ears are seven and one-half to eight inches long, with twelve to fourteen rows of large, broad, orange-yellow colored grains. The stalks grow to a height of four to five feet. This is one of the best, high quality, yellow kerneled varieties for Florida and the South.

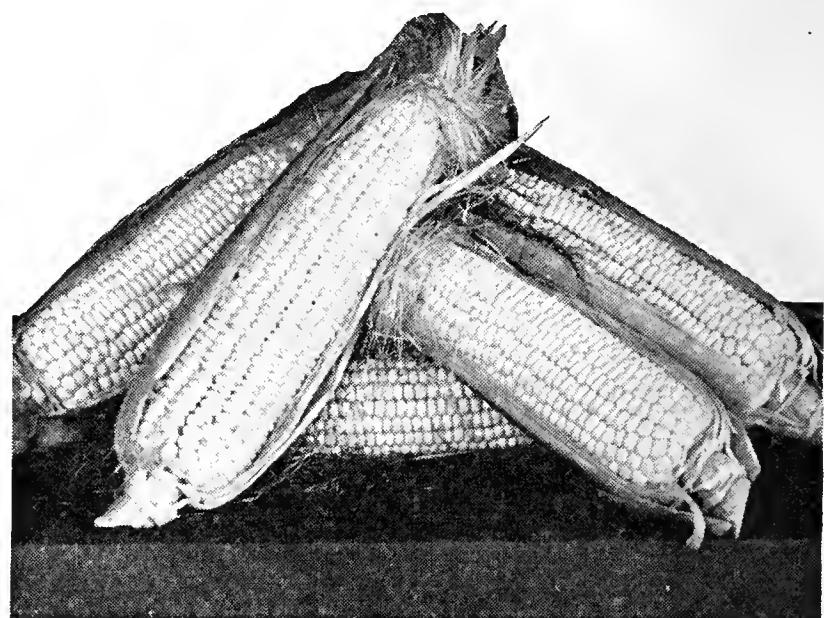
**1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 11 lbs. (pk.) \$1.40; 44 lbs. (bu.) \$5.00.**

GOLD BOND. (*Improved Golden Bantam.*) (65 days.) This variety of yellow sweet corn is similar to Golden Bantam, only slightly later, making it better adapted to Southern growing conditions. The ears are six to seven inches long, with eight to ten rows of large yellow kernels. Although the ears are not large, this is more than made up by its deliciously sweet flavor and tenderness. The stalks grow to a height of three to four feet.

**1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 11 lbs. (pk.) \$1.40; 44 lbs. (bu.) \$5.00.**

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. (75 days.) The ears are eight to ten inches long, with fourteen to twenty rows of large, broad, white kernels. Stalks are seven and one-half to eight feet tall. This is an old standard variety of sugar corn for the Southern home garden and market.

**1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 11 lbs. (pk.) \$1.40; 44 lbs. (bu.) \$5.00.**



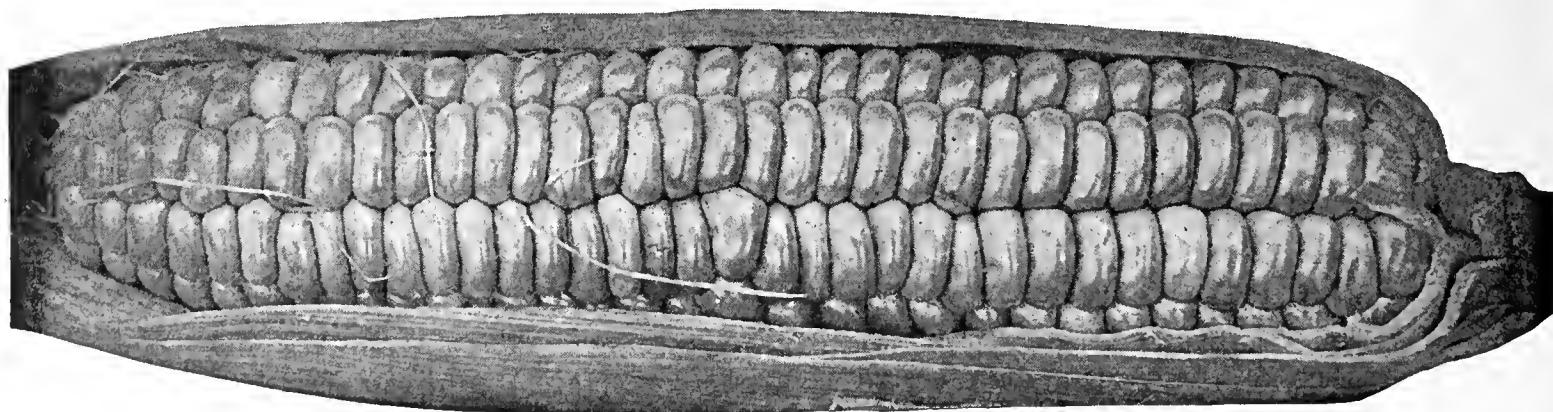
Suwannee Sugar

SUWANNEE SUGAR. (NEW) (80 days.) As the result of many years of breeding on the part of the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, we are introducing this new variety which meets the need of a large sweet corn suitable for shipment. Long Island Beauty sweet corn was crossed with Early Snowflake, a popular roasting ear variety. Selection was practiced through several generations for a vigorous, large-eared, worm-resistant, true sweet corn of good table quality. Suwannee Sugar is fully equal to Long Island Beauty in sweetness and high table quality. It is also fully equal to Snowflake in resistance to ear worm damage. In vigor, ear size, earliness, and other characteristics Suwannee Sugar is in general intermediate to the parent types. Stalks grow to height of 9 to 11 feet. We predict this variety will make sweet corn production profitable in Florida and other southern states, and that it will become one of the most extensively grown varieties for shipment to northern markets.

**1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 11 lbs. (pk.) \$1.65; 44 lbs. (bu.) \$6.00.**

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. (70 days.) This is one of the richest flavored of all sweet corns. The ears are eight to ten inches long, thickly covered with long, narrow, white kernels, without row formation, and borne on a small cob. It is sometimes called "Shoe Peg" corn because of its long, deep grains. The stalks grow to a height of six and one-half to seven and one-half feet.

**1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 11 lbs. (pk.) \$1.40; 44 lbs. (bu.) \$5.00.**



Gold Bond (*Improved Golden Bantam*)

CORN—ROASTING EAR

Plant 7 pounds per acre

CULTURE. Same as for Sweet Corn. See page 14.

GENUINE OKLAHOMA SILVERMINE. (82 days.) Oklahoma Silvermine is a very heavy yielder of exceedingly large heavy ears, requiring only half as many ears to fill a crate as Iowa Silvermine, and many other roasting ear varieties. The cobs are covered with 14 to 18 rows, and run from 11 inches to 13 inches in length. An exceedingly heavy yielder, very resistant to worm damage, and an excellent variety for shipping.

1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.25; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$4.50.

KILGORE'S DELICIOUS TRUCKER'S FAVORITE.

(NEW) (70 days.) This new variety was bred in an endeavor to develop a corn with the sweetness and tenderness of the average sweet corn along with the sturdy resistant qualities of the roasting ear type. The stalks are six to seven feet tall. The ears are eight to ten inches in length, filled with twelve to sixteen rows of plump, creamy, white grains.

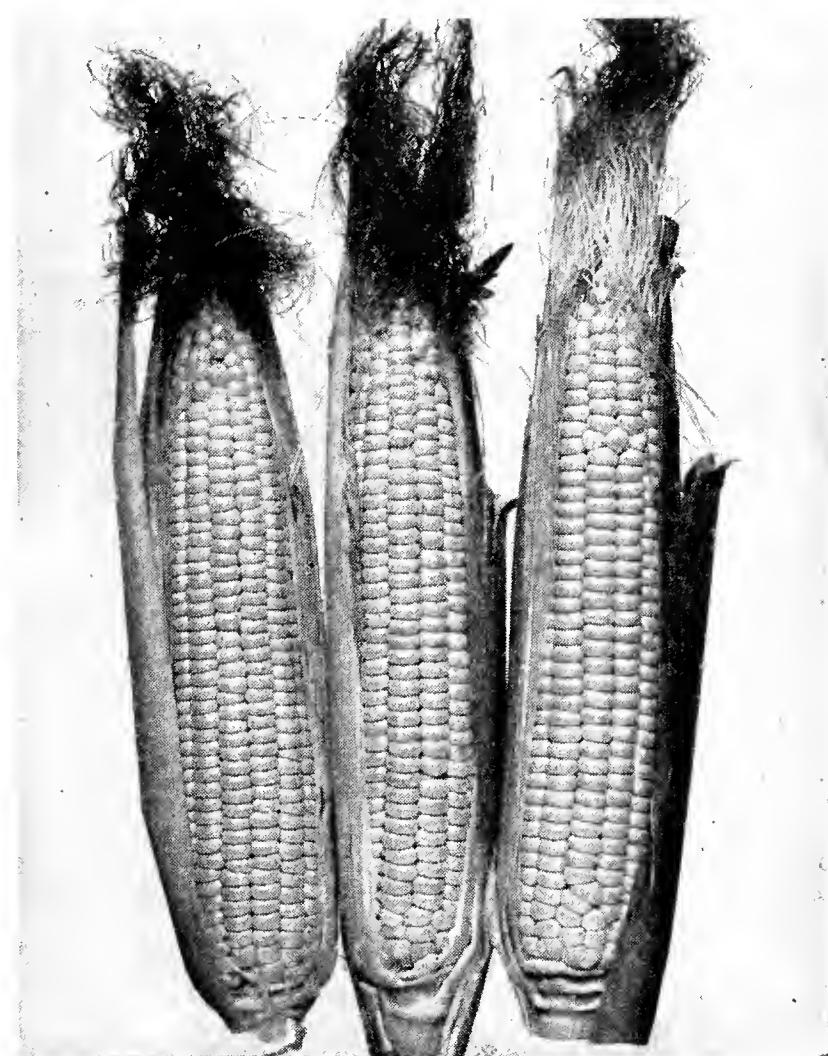
1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.25; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$4.50.

TUXPAN. (85 days.) This variety of roasting ear corn is highly recommended for the Everglades and South Florida. It grows to a height of 12 to 14 feet. Ears are long, ranging from 12 to 14 inches, large and heavy, with 14 to 16 rows of kernels. Husks are very long and tight, virtually making it impossible for the ear worm to enter. The large ears produced by this variety make it most desirable for shipping and for the market.

1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.00; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.50.



Genuine Oklahoma Silvermine

EARLY SNOWFLAKE. (80 days.) This is one of the heaviest yielding early roasting ear varieties for Florida and the South. The ears are large, ten to twelve inches long, well filled with sixteen rows of large, broad kernels, and of very attractive appearance. The long tight husks protect the ears from worms.

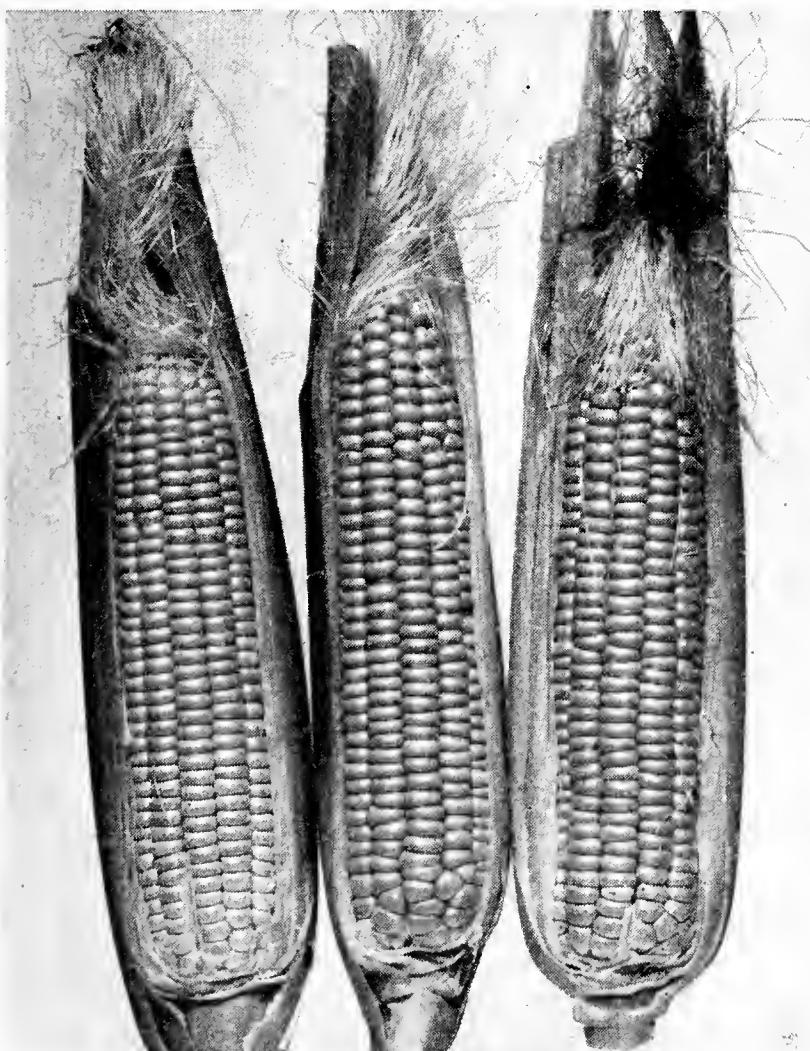
1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 85c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.00.

EARLY WHITE DENT. (80 days.) This is an early, heavy yielding variety, producing one to two large ears per stalk. Ears are ten to twelve inches long, with sixteen to eighteen rows of broad kernels. Does exceptionally well in a cool, rainy season.

1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 85c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.00.



Early Snowflake

TRUCKER'S FAVORITE. (75 days.) This is one of the finest, most profitable and most extensively grown very early maturing roasting ear varieties. The attractive ears are ten to twelve inches long, with twelve to fourteen rows of large, white kernels. This variety is also very good for early feeding purposes.

1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.00; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.50.

NORFOLK MARKET. (68 days.) This is a very fine, extremely early roasting ear variety. The ears are medium large, averaging about 10 inches long, with good length grain, very tender, and of splendid eating quality. A very good producer.

1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.00; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.50.

CUCUMBER

Plant 2 pounds per acre.

Kilgore's Cucumber seed stocks have been especially developed for Florida and southern conditions. All of our Cucumber seed stocks are thoroughly tested each season in our Florida Proving Grounds, so we know our stocks are true to type and best suited to Florida conditions.

Kilgore's superior stocks of western-grown Cucumber seed cannot be excelled, as they are grown under irrigation, where the seed-crops can mature perfectly regardless of uncertain dry seasons. This insures fine, plump seed, with high germinating power, rendering chances more certain of a perfect stand and a good crop. Our Bred-Rite brands of Cucumber seed have been so thoroughly screened, and all the light chaffy seed taken out, that they will plant further than ordinary stocks, which also insures better germination and growth of strong, vigorous plants.

CULTURE. Low, black, rich, moist, sandy loam soil is the best for growing Cucumbers. The early "Cukes" are the ones that bring the money, and to get them early you must figure on protecting them with troughs, because they are very sensitive to cold, and sometimes the slightest frost will ruin the crop. Spring planting in Florida begins early in January and continues through February. Plant in rows 4 feet apart in hills 2 feet apart in the drill, dropping 6 to 8 seeds in each hill. Sometimes it is very difficult to get a stand early if the ground is wet and cold, as the seed will rot before it germinates. Frequently two or three plantings have to be made to get an early stand. In fact, many successful growers make three and four plantings in between hills at intervals of four or five days, so that in case of frost or some other disaster to the planting that is already up, there is another stand of seed just ready to come out of the ground, which would mean a gain of six to ten days as compared to planting over again. The time gained by several

plantings might mean hundreds of dollars in extra profit by securing earlier maturity, as compared to planting over. Eight or ten days' difference in the time of maturity of an early Cucumber crop often makes an enormous difference in the price and returns from the crop.

Cucumbers are pollinated by either tame or wild bees. Under unfavorable conditions or in isolated locations it is always desirable to provide a strong hive of bees in cucumber fields, in order to insure perfect pollination. The bees should not be placed in the field until the cucumbers begin to blossom, in order to provide food for the bees so they will remain in the cucumber fields. Without proper pollination the cucumbers are deformed, or at least a large percentage of bottlenecks and nubbins are produced, and this is due entirely to lack of bees to facilitate proper pollination.

Spraying Cucumbers regularly is a most important factor in producing a crop, therefore we advise spraying with Pyrox every week from the time the plants are up until harvest begins. Frequently rust or blight will destroy a crop in two or three days, when plants have not been sprayed. We strongly advocate the use of Pyrox for Cucumbers.

For an earlier Cucumber crop and as a protection against beetles, try Hotkaps. (See page 57.)

It is always advisable to treat cucumber seed with Semesan or some other good disinfectant before planting. It not only kills disease germs on the seed, but also in the soil around the young plants.

**Prices quoted are postpaid.
Write for prices on larger quantities.**

Growers Who Plant Kilgore's Cucumber Seeds Invariably Are Happy at Harvest Time.



Kilgore's New Improved Long Dark Green Cucumbers grown by Mr. R. C. Walton, Pompano, Florida.

KILGORE'S IMPROVED "A & C". (50 days.) We are offering seed of this popular variety which was produced by us from seed secured from the originator, and on which we have made special selections in an endeavor to improve this splendid strain still further. The vigorous growing, disease resistant vines produce an abundance of uniform, exceedingly dark green cucumbers, averaging 10 inches long. The fruits are of uniform diameter from stem to blossom end, are rather slim, averaging $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, without any bulge in the center, and with practically no taper at the ends. This is one of the best bred and most popular strains of cucumber in existence. A very heavy yielder.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

KILGORE'S NEW IMPROVED LONG DARK GREEN. (48 days.) The vigorous vines of this new variety produce an enormous yield of fancy, long (ranging from 10 to 12 inches) cucumbers, very dark green in color clear to the blossom end. The fruits are perfectly straight and cylindrical in shape, not quite as thick as many other varieties, uniform in shape and color, and ordinarily running over ninety per cent fancies.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

KILGORE'S IMPROVED STRAIGHT-8. (45 days.) This variety received the All-America Gold Medal Award in 1935 which indicates that it is one of the finest and most outstanding new vegetable varieties. The plant is vigorous in growth, very prolific, and produces symmetrical, almost cylindrical fruits. As indicated by the name the fruits are perfectly straight, averaging about 8 inches long, well rounded at the ends, and when ready for harvest are smooth, medium green in color, with green rays at the blossom end, and with but little change in color on the under side. Our improved strain is exceedingly uniform in size, shape and color, making it an ideal packing and shipping type.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

COLORADO. (48 days.) This outstanding variety of the long white spine type, is destined to fill a most important place in the growing of cucumbers in Florida and the South for shipment to northern markets. It holds its intense dark green color and firmness for a long time in transit and on the markets. The fruits are of medium length, averaging from 9 to 10 inches, and are slender, averaging about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, with a very slight taper at both ends, of exceedingly dark green color with no striping at the blossom end. Very attractive and handsome in appearance.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE HENDERSON'S PERFECTED WHITE SPINE. (Dark Green Strain.) (48 days.) The plants are vigorous and very productive. The fruits are a very rich, deep green, symmetrical, of medium length ranging from seven to eight inches, thick and meaty, square ended, exceptionally well adapted to Florida and southern conditions, and an ideal shipper.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 85c.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE EARLY FORTUNE. (48 days.) This is absolutely the finest strain of long dark green Early Fortune. A heavy yielder, splendid shape, eight and one-half to ten inches long, slightly tapering toward both ends. Holds up well in long distance shipping; very attractive market appearance and of fine edible quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 90c.

GENUINE EARLIEST BLACK DIAMOND. (42 days.) This is an extremely early, very prolific variety of the white spine type of cucumber. The fruits average seven inches in length, are perfectly cylindrical in shape, smooth and of handsome appearance. Fruits are very dark green in color, holding this color long after they are harvested and on the market. An ideal type for long distance shipment.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.



Kilgore's Improved Stays Green (Long Strain)

KILGORE'S IMPROVED STAYS GREEN. Long Strain. (43 days.) Our new improved long strain of Stays Green produces fruits of very dark green color from stem to blossom end, uniform in shape, and considerably longer than the old type of Kirby's Stays Green, averaging about eight inches in length. We have spent many years in making special selections of this variety to meet the requirements of southern cucumber growers and shippers. Very early, an enormous yielder, and a fine shipper. A distinct improvement over the old Kirby.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

COLLARDS

Sow $\frac{1}{4}$ pound in seed-bed to plant an acre, or plant $\frac{1}{2}$ pound per acre in field.

CULTURE. Collards are an old standby for winter greens all over the South. May be started in seed-beds or seed may be planted direct in the field, spacing the plants 2 to 3 feet apart each way, or better 18 to 24 inches apart in 3 foot rows. If it is hot and dry when setting the plants, a moist soil should be selected. Use about 800 lbs. of a 4-7-5 fertilizer per acre before setting plants. Collards can be planted every month in the year in Florida. This vegetable should be included in every family garden as it is very hardy, easy to grow, and will furnish an abundance of "greens" when other vegetables are gone.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

LOUISIANA SWEET. (NEW) (60 days.) Seed supply limited. This is a new, improved strain of the Old Georgia strain, recently developed by Dr. Julian C. Miller of the Louisiana Agricultural Station. Unlike other Collards, the leaf blades develop from the base up the entire length of the stem, making a very attractive, heavier-foliaged type. The plant has been bred to develop a deep, compact, rosette center with a large mass of thick, tender leaves entirely free of purple or red color. This new variety is highly recommended for commercial growers and shippers. Slow to go to seed.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 90c.

GEORGIA OR SOUTHERN (white stemmed). (60 days.) Plant of the cabbage family, forms a cluster of tender, undulated leaves on a long white stem; withstands heat and adverse soil conditions. Grown widely in the southern states and used as greens; of excellent quality when cooked.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 50c.

CABBAGE COLLARD. (60 days.) This collard is claimed to be a cross between Georgia collard and Charleston Wakefield cabbage. This collard inherits the hardiness of the collards and the heading quality and flavor of cabbage. Heads can be left on the plants all winter and used as needed. Of Georgia origin and well adapted to the south.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c.

EGGPLANT

Sow ¼ to ½ pound in seed-bed to plant an acre.

We offer the best eggplant seed for Florida and the South. Our northern seed growing fields are thoroughly inspected each season for trueness to type and freedom from mixture.

CULTURE. For a spring crop, plant seed in November, December, and January; for the fall crop, plant in June, July, and August, in muslin or burlap-covered seed-beds. When set in the open, the plants may need some protection from the sun. Many growers use palmetto fans, stuck slanting on the south side of the hill, which will keep the sun from striking the newly set plants with full force. Have rows 5 feet apart and 3 feet between the plants. Use not less than a ton of high-grade fertilizer per acre. It is an excellent plan to spray with Pyrox every 10 days from the time the plants have four or five leaves, as there is no plant more subject to blight and insect attack. Pyrox controls fungous diseases and also kills worms. It is also advisable to dust Eggplants regularly with sulphur or, better, to spray with Sulfocide, which controls red spider, a serious pest of Eggplants. In harvesting, it is important to cut off any fruits showing signs of fruit rot and to remove them from the field instead of following the common practice of throwing them in the alleys, where they serve as a source of infection for healthy fruits on the plants.

It is always desirable to treat eggplant with Semesan or some other good disinfectant before planting.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.



Kilgore's Bred-Rite Fort Myers Market
A Highly Developed Strain Originated in Florida and
First Introduced by Kilgore.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE FT. MYERS MARKET.

(120 days.) This variety was originated and developed in the Fort Myers, Florida, section, where it has been giving eggplant growers phenomenal success the last few years. Our breeding department has made special selections in order to improve the variety for uniformity in type of plant, size, shape and color of fruit. Our eggplant seed growing fields are located in the North and are inspected by a member of our force at harvest time, for freedom from disease, uniformity and trueness to type. In numerous tests which we have conducted with our improved type of this variety in different parts of Florida, we have found it to be superior to others in the fact that it produces immense yields of large sized fancy fruits over a long period. The plants are very resistant to blight and other diseases. The plants are of the high-bush type, producing a very tall, vigorous growth. The fruits are long, oval or egg-shaped, never producing a necky stem end, and they possess an intense deep black color so much in demand among buyers and in the markets.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.50.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE MANATEE SPECIAL.

(115 days.) This is a distinct type of Eggplant, originated and developed in Manatee County, Florida. It possesses characteristics of both Florida High-Bush and Black Beauty varieties. The plants are of high-bush character, being taller and more vigorous than Black Beauty and other low-bush sorts, although not quite so tall as the true Florida High-Bush. The fruits, on the other hand, are shorter and thicker than Florida High-Bush, oval in shape, and of a beautiful rich black color. They are quite similar to Black Beauty in shape and color. Free of streaked and off-color fruits. The sturdy, vigorous bush holds the fruits well off the ground, thus preventing rot. Extremely early, hardy and very productive, withstanding heat, drought, and heavy rains better than many other varieties.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE FLORIDA HIGH-BUSH.

(125 days.) This is a very heavy-yielding stock. The plants are vigorous, tall and upright in growth, holding all the fruits well off the ground, thus preventing rot. They resist drought, blight and wet weather better than most other varieties. The fruits are elongated, cylindrical in shape, and of a dark purplish color. Not as dark as Manatee Special. An excellent shipper and a good keeper.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET. (120 days.) This special and distinct development of the high-bush type of Eggplant was selected for larger, shorter fruits than are produced by Florida High-Bush. They are dark purple, of better shape and color than other high-bush strains, and of a very attractive market appearance. Bears all its fruits entirely off the ground. Resists heat and drought. A heavy yielder and an excellent shipper.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00.

NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE (*Spineless*).

(120 days.) A popular low-bush variety, slightly later than Black Beauty, and producing larger oval fruits, dark purple in color.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00.

BLACK BEAUTY. (115 days.) This is a very early variety of the low-bush type, producing a low, bushy plant with large, very beautiful, glossy black fruits, short, thick and oval, or egg-shaped. Desirable sort for market as the fruit holds its color a long time.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00.

ENDIVE

Sow ½ to 1 pound in seed-bed to plant an acre.



Kilgore's Improved Florida Deep Heart Escarolle

CULTURE. Plant from August to February in seed-beds the same as lettuce. Set in field 20 inches apart and a foot apart in the row. Endive makes a fine salad, is valuable for flavoring soups and stews, and for greens.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

ESCAROLLE — KILGORE'S IMPROVED FLORIDA DEEP HEART. (70 days.) One of the very best and most profitable types to grow commercially. In great demand on northern markets, and well adapted to Florida soil and climatic conditions. The leaves are large, broad, thick, slightly crumpled, of medium green color, with thick, nearly white midribs. Our improved stock of this variety is of the full-heart type, developing an upright growth, producing a very heavy, thick matted plant with large, deep, well-blanchéd hearts, which blanch to a creamy white. Our tests indicate this stock to be hardier than other full-heart strains, and to stand long-distance shipment better. This new, improved variety has completely replaced the old Broad Leaved Batavian in commercial production.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

GREEN CURLED. Green Ribbed, Ruffec Strain. (70 days.) A hardy, vigorous sort, with deep green, curled, finely cut leaves, giving a mossy appearance. The midrib is thick, broad, green, tender and fleshy. A dense mass of deeply divided leaves forms the head which blanches readily to a beautiful creamy white. The plant is hardy and vigorous.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

THE KILGORE SEED COMPANY has had over 25 years of experience in Florida, studying the particular seed requirements of Southern growers. *The Kilgore seed-growing fields are located in the NORTH and WEST, not in Florida.* They are thoroughly inspected each summer for freedom from disease and trueness to type by an experienced member of our organization. In this way, we are certain that our seeds are grown under proper conditions and that all off-type plants are destroyed before flowering and seeding.

GARLIC

Garlic sets come in the form of large Garlic bulbs which are divided into so-called sets or cloves, which are planted the same as onion sets, in rows 12 to 20 inches apart, setting the cloves 3 to 6 inches apart in the row. Garlic is a southern crop and does exceptionally well in Florida. The bulbs are used for flavoring soups and stews. They should be stored in a dry, airy place until used.

½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c.

KOHL RABI

Plant 1 ounce to 50 feet of row.

CULTURE. Plant in rows 1½ feet apart, thinning to six inches apart in the rows. Planting every ten days will give a succession of tender, fleshy stems until hot weather. Start fall planting in September, and successive plantings can be made until early spring.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA. Extremely early, with distinctly small tops. The fleshy stems, or so-called bulbs, are formed above ground and are very light green or nearly white, very tender and delicate, and of best quality when used before fully grown. Prepared by slicing and boiling the same as turnips.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

KALE or BORECOLE

Plant 1 ounce to 50 feet of row.

CULTURE. Kale is extensively grown in the South for "Greens." Plant in Florida from August to April, in rows 2 feet apart, and for large plants thin to 20 inches apart in the row. The plants are extremely hardy, withstanding the coldest winter in any part of Florida. The plants also stand heat, and can be grown almost the year around in Florida, except in mid-summer.

DWARF GREEN CURLED SCOTCH. This is the most desirable hardy variety for Florida and for the markets. It forms a handsome, dwarf, spreading plant with many long, heavy, finely curled, attractive, bright green leaves. The flavor of the leaves when boiled like spinach is delicate and enticing, making it popular wherever grown.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.



Dwarf Green Curled Scotch Kale

LETTUCE

Sow ½ to 1 pound in seed-bed to plant an acre, or plant 1 to 1½ pounds per acre in field.

CULTURE. First sowings are made in Florida the beginning of September and continue until March. Low, damp soil is best suited for this crop. Lettuce must be grown rapidly in order to give it size, tenderness, crispness, and high edible quality. Therefore, the land must be highly fertilized and moist. In Florida from one to two tons per acre of 4-5-5 fertilizer is commonly used for this crop. Broadcast the seed on good moist beds that have been thoroughly prepared, or sow in rows six inches apart and use a light roller to press the seed into the soil. A pound of seed sown broadcast plants a bed three feet wide and a hundred yards long. Place burlap or well washed old fertilizer sacks over the beds until the seeds sprout. Old fertilizer sacks must be thoroughly washed out before using to prevent burning of seed sprouts. Be sure seed beds are kept thoroughly moist at all times after the seed is planted, and during warm dry weather the beds should be sprinkled twice daily with cool water in order to hasten and increase germination. In hot weather when it is difficult to get lettuce seed to germinate, germination may be hastened and improved by placing moistened lettuce seed in moist cloth in the icebox for several days before sowing, and then sowing in well moistened soil. In level culture lettuce plants are usually set 15 by 15 inches in the field. Plants should be watered as set in field.

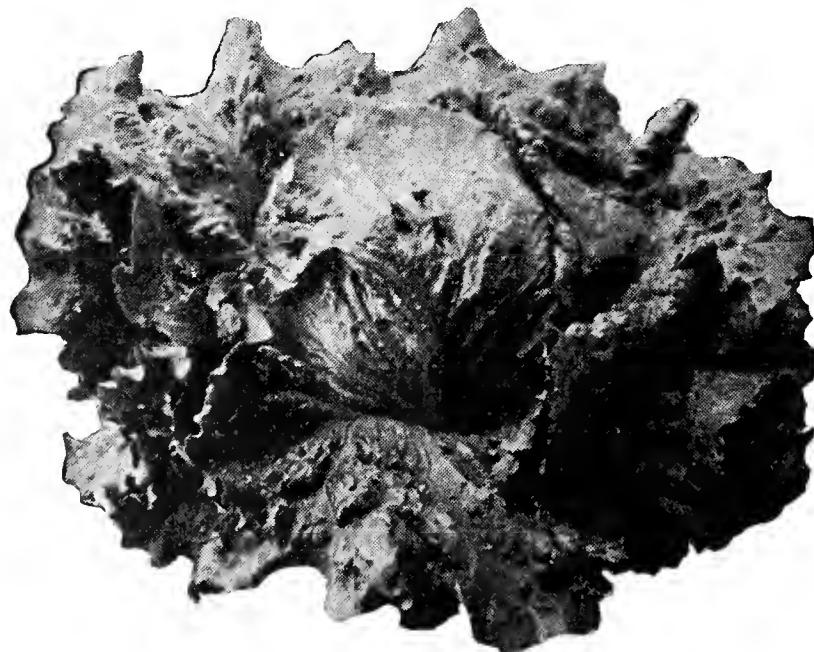
**Prices quoted are postpaid.
Write for prices on larger quantities.**

ICEBERG. (74 days.) A very popular variety of the crisp heading type. Produces large, very firm, hard, well-blanchered, globular heads. This variety does not bolt to seed as readily as other sorts. The leaves are very broad, thick, quite blistered and crumpled, with finely frilled borders, and are of medium green color, with faint brown tracing on the extreme borders. Head is pure white inside, very hard, brittle, very sweet, and of ideal quality. This variety should not be confused with the familiar shipping variety, New York, which is commonly called Iceberg by produce shippers and handlers.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE NEW YORK NO. 515. (NEW.) (68 days.) This new strain of the New York or Iceberg type is the surest heading type we have found, and in our trials this year every plant made a good solid head, even during hot weather. This lettuce is a little earlier than New York No. 12, which it resembles in general appearance. We believe that this new strain will make an excellent companion crop to New York No. 12. The heads are large, solid, attractive, and bright green in color.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50.



Kilgore's Bred-Rite New York No. 515
*A New Strain of the Iceberg Type Especially Developed
For Florida*

LETTUCE

Sow ½ to 1 pound in seed-bed to plant an acre, or plant 1 to 1½ pounds per acre in field.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE NEW YORK NO. 12.

(70 days.) New York No. 12 has been especially developed to withstand the heat and high humidity common to Florida and the southeastern states. Our tests indicate that this strain when grown on well prepared soil in Florida will develop large, very solid, crisp heads just as good as any Iceberg type lettuce grown in the west. This type is growing in demand on the northern markets. For best results, this variety should be grown more slowly, with less ammonia fertilizer, and with less soil moisture toward maturity, than is required by Big Boston and other varieties of lettuce. It should be planted to mature in cool weather. This lettuce should be shipped and marketed in western lettuce crates, not in hampers.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE BIG BOSTON. (70 days.) This Bred-Rite strain is the finest and truest type of Big Boston it is possible to secure anywhere. Our trials each year indicate it to be absolutely free of mixture. The heads are of cabbage or butter-head type, large-sized, broad, slightly spreading, globular, with a broad shoulder at the base. The outer leaves are broad, almost smooth, but wavy at the edge, medium light green with a tinge of brown on the margins of the outer leaves. It is early and hardy and stands shipping very well. The heads are brittle, buttery, and the interior is a beautiful golden yellow color.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

KILGORE'S IMPROVED WHITE BOSTON. (68 days.) Similar to our Bred-Rite Big Boston, although a trifle earlier and slightly lighter shade of green without the brownish tinge at the borders of the outer leaves. Our improved strain has been developed to produce large-sized heads similar to Big Boston. Its bright green market appearance, with freedom of red tinge on the leaves, is making this strain popular as a shipping sort.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

MIGNONETTE. (65 days.) This is an early maturing, exceedingly high quality, small, crisp head lettuce. Because of the small size of the heads, it is not grown for commercial shipments, but there is no better variety of head lettuce for the southern home gardener or for local markets than this one because of its exceedingly high edible quality, it being deliciously sweet-flavored, crisp and tender. This variety is the most popular heading variety for the West Indies, it being especially well suited for production in the tropics, because it withstands hot weather growing conditions, always producing hard, round heads with white hearts, and being slow to go to seed. The outer leaves are much crumpled, dark green color, tinted with reddish-brown. The plant is small and compact.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75.

ROMAINE (WHITE PARIS COS OR TRIANON COS).

(70 days.) This variety forms a large, medium green, well-folded head with blunt top, and when properly grown it is very sweet, crisp, mild, and of fine quality. Grows very erect and compact. The leaves are long, narrow, thick, and smooth, with broad, thick midribs. The elongated head is loaf-shaped, compact, solid, with greenish-white, blanched interior.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

BLACK-SEEDED SIMPSON. (60 days.) The best large, very early, non-heading or leaf variety. It will do well when it is too warm to grow the heading sorts. The leaves are very broad, much blistered and crumpled, and excessively frilled on the borders, light yellowish green in color, never brownish, very tender, of fine delicate texture, and of excellent quality. This is the most widely used of all lettuce varieties for southern home gardens, and is especially well suited for production in the West Indies and the Tropics, where because of the heat most head varieties do not do well.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

MUSTARD

*Good Green Food For Your Poultry as Well as For Table Use
Plant 4 pounds per acre.*

CULTURE. Mustard will come in quicker than any other sort of "greens." Sow from June to March in good, rich garden soil in rows 16 to 18 inches apart.

Prices quoted are postpaid.
Write for prices on larger quantities.

FORDHOOK FANCY. (60 days.) A very vigorous, strong grower, producing beautiful dark green leaves which weave outward like a fine ostrich plume. A very heavy yielder. The plants stand a long time without bolting to seed and do well in hot weather. Of good quality, the flavor being very mild. Fine for greens and salads.

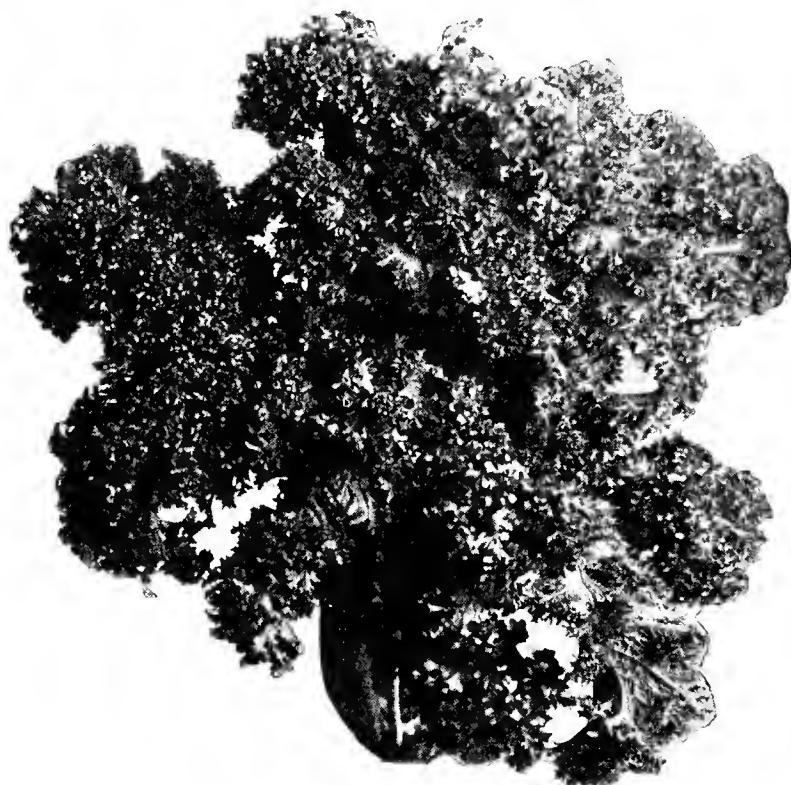
Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 50c.

KILGORE'S FLORIDA BROAD-LEAF. (60 days.) Plants are rather tall and upright, producing considerable more leaf-growth than other varieties. When boiled, leaves are of excellent quality. This variety stays in condition without bolting to seed longer than other sorts, which makes it a valuable sort for spring planting in Florida.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 50c.

TENDERGREEN JAPANESE MUSTARD SPINACH. (30 days.) This variety in our trials at Plant City, Florida, has shown much promise. It is a very quick-growing, mild Mustard, with a spinach flavor, and remains tender even in dry, hot weather. An all-season plant as it withstands heat and may be planted throughout the spring and summer. The large, oblong leaves are very dark green in color, fairly smooth, with small white midribs. Very slow to bolt to seed. It ships well and the demand on the market is growing.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c.



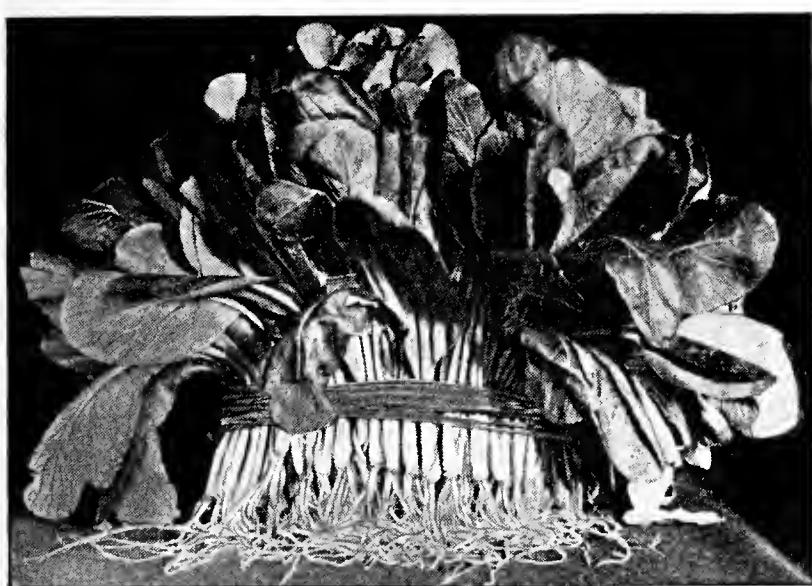
Southern Giant Curled Mustard

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED. (60 days.) Plants are vigorous and hardy, of upright, spreading growth. The leaves are large, light green, much crumpled and frilled at the edges and very attractive in appearance. A very popular variety because of its vigorous growth, hardiness, and slightly pungent flavor and crisp, tender texture.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 50c.

CHINESE SMOOTH-LEAF. (60 days.) A very desirable sort with large, light green, plain or smooth leaves. Grows to larger size than the curled varieties. The plant grows rapidly and is somewhat spreading in habit. The leaves are very tender, succulent, mild, and free of bitter taste.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 50c.



Tendergreen Japanese Mustard Spinach
*A New Introduction Especially Adapted
to Florida and the South*

Our proving grounds are maintained for the purpose of proving to ourselves and our customers that our seeds are free from all mixture and produce absolutely true-to-type vegetables.

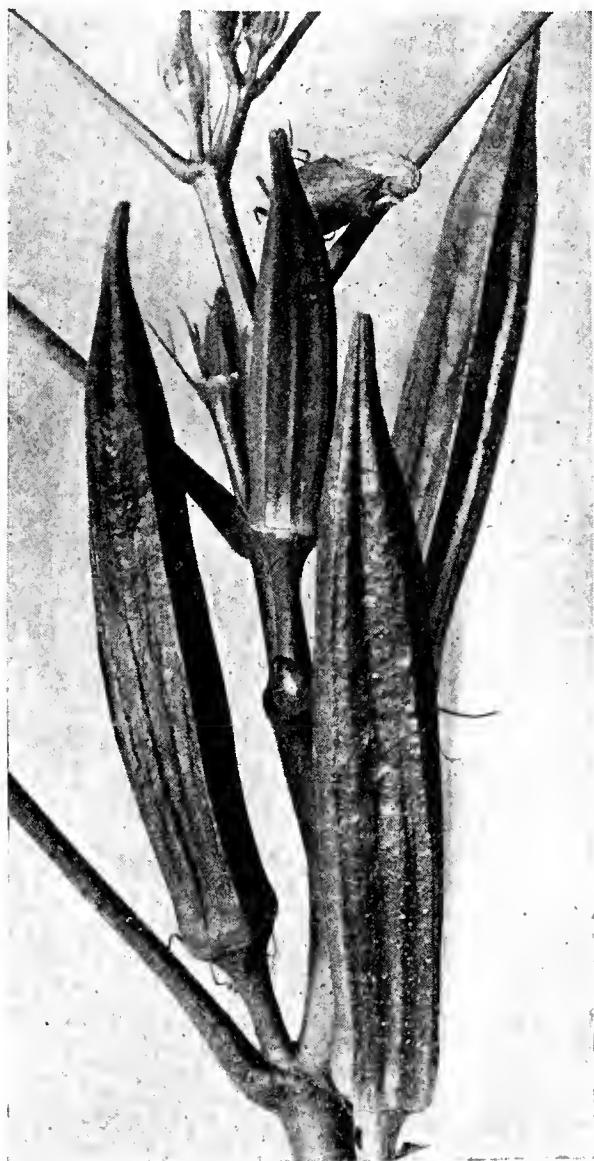
**KILGORE'S
BRED-RITE
SEEDS**
TRADE MARK

Kilgore's Bred-Rite seeds are especially suited to Florida and the South. They are the result of over twenty-five years of careful study, experimentation, and testing, in an endeavor to develop special stocks of seed to meet the requirements of Florida and southern growers. No effort, labor, or expense has been spared in breeding, selecting, re-selecting, roguing, cultivating, handling, cleaning, and grading to produce in Kilgore's Bred-Rite seeds the highest quality obtainable. This high-standard seed means greater vigor, productiveness, trueness to type, uniformity, and freedom from disease. The same principles are used in developing Kilgore's Bred-Rite seeds as in breeding fine live stock. It costs more to produce this high-quality seed and it is worth more to plant.

The best land, most expensive fertilizer, and most efficient labor will not give maximum returns unless you start with good seed. For best results, plant Kilgore's Bred-Rite seeds.

OKRA

Plant 8 pounds per acre.



Kilgore's Bred-Rite Perkins Long Green Okra

A Standard Variety in Florida and the South

Okra does wonderfully well all over Florida and the South where the young seed pods are used in different ways and are highly esteemed. In addition to being served alone, pods are used in soups and stews to which they give body. It is a healthful vegetable, and should be planted in every Southern garden. We have done a great deal of work on our seed stocks of this valuable Southern vegetable.

Our Okra seed-growing fields are located, not in Florida, but in the upper South in order to insure earliness in maturity not found with seed grown further south. In addition, each year, we make special selections for stock seed from only the earliest-maturing plants. Our seed-growing fields are carefully rogued so as to eliminate all slightly off-type plants. We are confident we have the best strains of Okra seed obtainable anywhere.

CULTURE. Okra can be planted in Florida any time from February until September, but it is a warm-weather plant and will not do much until the ground becomes warm; in fact, the seeds are hard to germinate when the ground is cold. It can be planted in almost any kind of soil. You do not get big money out of an Okra crop at any one time, but it continues to bear for several months. We consider it one of the easiest and safest money crops that can be planted. Plant in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart and sow thinly in the drill. When three to four inches high, thin out to one stalk every ten to fifteen inches. It is claimed Okra will start bearing earlier if left rather thick in the row. Okra should be cut every second day. If this is not done some of the pods become too hard and the young plants will stop bearing pods. Plants should bear for several months after harvesting starts. Okra does best on sandy loam soil with a fair amount of fertility.

Prices quoted are postpaid.
Write for prices on larger quantities.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE PERKINS LONG GREEN. (42 days.) To obtain maximum results with Okra, it is just as important to plant pure, well-bred, high-yielding seed as with other crops. In our Bred-Rite Long Green we offer the very best Okra seed it is possible to produce. This is a very heavy producer, extremely early, and a sure money-maker when grown for market. The pods are long—usually 9 to 10 inches—straight, slender, pointed, intense dark green, and they retain their tenderness and color longer than any other sort. Our improved stock of this variety is extremely productive, the plants, which range from 5 to 6 feet in height, being literally covered with pods from the ground up.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 50c.

KILGORE'S LOW-BEARING LONG GREEN. (45 days.) This is an improved, highly bred, specially selected pure stock which we have developed for Florida growers. The plant is of dwarf growth, ranging from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet in height. The pods are set very close to the ground and are very thickly set up the entire length of the stalk, often developing 30 to 40 pods on a 3-foot plant. Pods are green, average 8 inches in length, are pointed, tender and of good quality. A very good shipper and ideal for home use.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 50c.

WHITE VELVET. (45 days.) This is an old standard variety in the South and is grown principally for home use and local market. We have an exceptionally true stock of this Okra. Plants grow to a height of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, mature early, and are very productive. The pods are round, long, averaging about 7 inches, smooth, free of ridges, very tender, of medium size, and are nearly white in color. The very best of all smooth white varieties.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 50c.

CUBAN OKRA. (45 days.) This variety was originated in Cuba where it is grown extensively during the rainy summer months, because of its ability to withstand heavy rains and water-logged soil. The plants range in height from 5 to 6 feet, are extremely productive, of short, (3 to 4 inches long) thick, perfectly straight and uniform pods slightly ridged, rather light green in color. A very good shipper and good keeper of a type desired on southern markets. This variety withstands poor growing conditions, especially heavy rains and wet soil better than any other variety.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

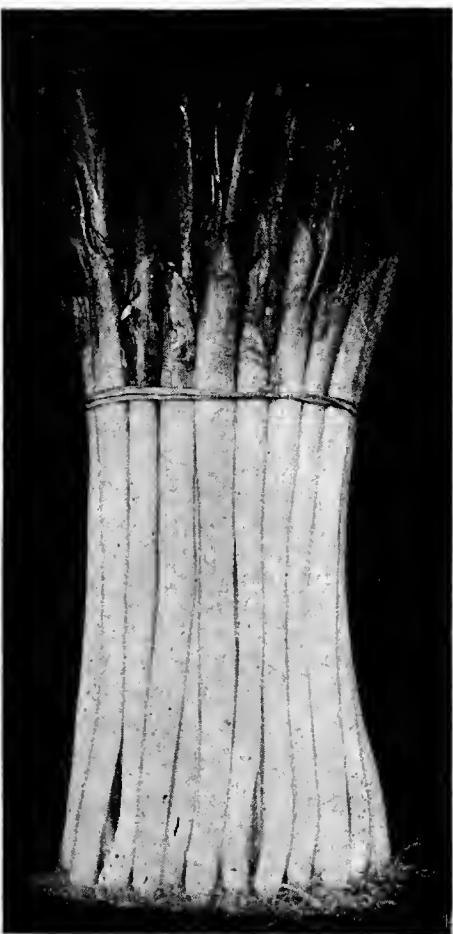
LADY FINGER. (45 days.) Plants are rather dwarf, ranging from 4 to 5 feet high, extremely productive of small, straight, slender, uniform, dark green pods. Smaller and more slender than Perkins. When right to pick, pods are smaller and more uniform than Perkins. Our strain of Lady Finger is not the smooth, round, White Velvet type which some seedsmen offer under the name of Lady Finger.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

A seed testing laboratory, to insure proper germination, is maintained by THE KILGORE SEED COMPANY at Plant City, Florida. A sample of every stock of vegetable, flower and field crop seed we sell is tested at frequent intervals in a germinating apparatus, and the number of seeds which germinate out of one hundred seeds tested is recorded. Any stock of seed which is found to be low in germination is discarded. What more could be done to provide the proper kind of seed for the Southern grower? We know what our seeds will do under Southern conditions because we prove them in Florida. Kilgore's "Bred-Rite" Vegetable, Flower, and Field Crop Seeds are proven seeds and are the best that money can buy.

ONION

**Sow 3 pounds in seed-bed to plant an acre,
or plant 5 pounds per acre in field.**



**Kilgore's New Long White Bunching
Ideal For Early Green Onions**

CULTURE. First plantings are made the first of September and continued until March. October and November are the best months to plant. In Florida the seed is generally planted in the open field, where the onions are to grow, in rows 15 inches apart, and when 4 to 5 inches high they are thinned out to 3 to 4 inches apart in the drill. Those taken out can be used to transplant any possible skips. Onion seed can also be planted in seed-beds and transplanted to the field later. This is a safe and popular method in Florida. Transplanting produces less splits and more first grade onions.

Prices quoted are postpaid.
Write for prices on larger quantities.

KILGORE'S NEW LONG WHITE BUNCHING. This onion satisfies the demand for a variety that develops long white green onions of attractive appearance when bunched, and of mild sweet quality. This variety makes a very long stem, nearly twice as large as ordinary bunching onions, pure white in color, and without the slightest trace of a bulb. These onions grow in clusters, 3 to 5 onions being on one plant.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; 1/4 lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$3.00.

LARGE DOMESTIC SWEET SPANISH (Riverside Strain). This is the finest strain of this sort ever introduced. The mature bulbs usually weigh one and one quarter pounds and measure four inches in diameter. They are perfectly globular in shape, light glossy yellow in color, and are exceedingly attractive in appearance. The bulbs are very mild and sweet, and are of exceptionally fine quality. This strain is particularly well adapted to Florida sandy loam soils, but is not recommended for muck.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 75c; 1/4 lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.00.

CRYSTAL WAX BERMUDA. (Teneriffe, Canary Islands Grown.) Early maturing, flat in shape, of beautiful waxy white color, exceedingly attractive in appearance.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; 1/4 lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$3.00.

YELLOW BERMUDA. (Teneriffe, Canary Islands Grown.) A superior strain of this standard variety, especially adapted to Florida conditions. Bulbs of straw-yellow color, of medium size, flat, early in maturity. Flesh is mild and sweet.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50.

RED BERMUDA. (Teneriffe, Canary Islands Grown.) This is a well known, standard variety in the West Indies, where it is grown more extensively than other Bermuda varieties, because it stands the high temperature and humidity conditions of the tropics, better than other varieties, and also is a better keeper than other Bermudas. The onions are of medium size, flat, with mild sweet flavor. The color is a light yellowish-pink.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 80c; 1 lb. \$2.75.

WHITE KEEPER. This variety is noted because of its wonderful keeping qualities for a white onion. The seed germinates a little slower and the plants grow more slowly than Bermudas. The onions are of medium size, semi-globe shape, of strong flavor making them good for cooking but not for salads. This variety resists thrips better than any other variety we know about. The very best white variety to grow where it is desired to keep the onions through the summer in the south.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; 1/4 lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$3.00.

LOUISIANA RED CREOLE. Well adapted to Florida, very productive, of large, solid, semi-globe shaped Onions of reddish color. Strong in flavor, but one of the very best keepers.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN. We have the true Buckskin strain, noted for its exceptional keeping qualities. Bulbs are of medium size, semi-globe shaped, very firm and solid, and the skin is very thick and chestnut brown in color. Rather strong in flavor, but a wonderful keeper in warm climates.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

ONION SETS

*Plant 6 to 8 bushels of Sets per acre.
One bushel weighs 32 pounds*

Set out in rows 1½ feet apart and 2 to 3 inches apart in the row. Plant from September to March.

Onion Set prices are F.O.B. Plant City, except quarts or less, which are prepaid.

YELLOW BERMUDA. Pt. 25c; qt. 40c; pk. \$1.00; bu. \$3.50.

CRYSTAL WAX BERMUDA. Pt. 25c; qt. 40c; pk. \$1.15; bu. \$3.75.

WHITE SILVERSKIN. Pt. 25c; qt. 40c; pk. \$1.00; bu. \$3.50.

PARSLEY

Plant 1 ounce to 150 feet of row, or 3 pounds per acre.

CULTURE. Parsley can be planted in the fall or spring, in drills 16 inches apart. Seed is very hard to germinate and it often takes from two to three weeks to produce a satisfactory stand.

DOUBLE MOSS CURLED.
(90 days.)

Pkt. 5c; 1/4 lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

PARSNIP

Plant 1 ounce to 150 feet of row.

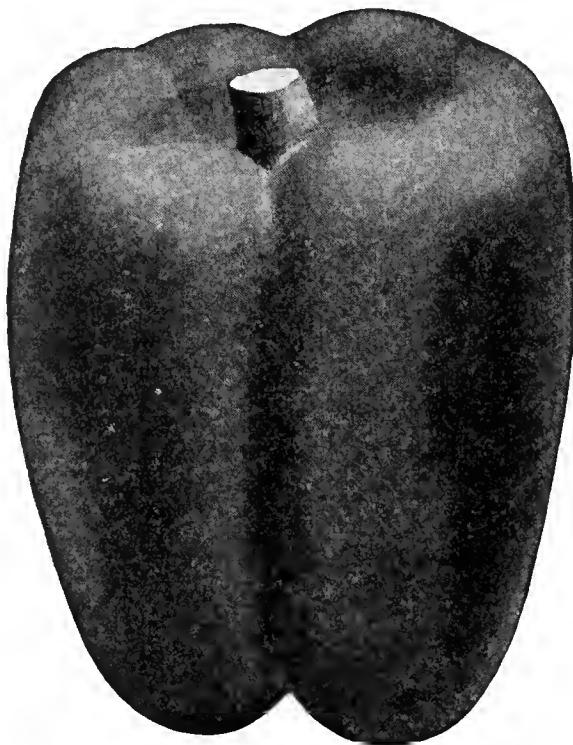
CULTURE. Parsnips do best on deep, rich, sandy soil. Sow seed in Florida from September to December, in rows 1½ to 2 feet apart; cover with one-half inch of soil. Thin to 6 inches apart in the row. Parsnip seed germinates very slowly.

IMPROVED HOLLOW CROWN.
(120 days.)

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

PEPPER

Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pound in seed-bed to plant an acre.



Kilgore's Bred-Rite Florida Giant
A Kilgore Introduction

We have specialized in pepper seed for many years, and we challenge any one to furnish better pepper seed for Florida and the South.

Peppers are among the best-paying Florida truck crops, and the harvest season is so long that even though the crop comes in on a poor market, the chances are that the market will have time to strengthen before they are nearly through fruiting, which certainly gives them more latitude for a paying crop than almost any other vegetable.

Hammock or muck land, or rather moist soil, is best suited for this crop, although any medium-good soil, properly fertilized, will grow good Peppers.

CULTURE. Plants are started in seed-beds. In Manatee County and other sections of Florida, peppers, like eggplants, are started in cloth-covered beds. For a fall crop, sow the seed in June, July, and August; for a long-season winter crop on the East Coast, plant in September and October. For an early spring crop in Manatee County and other Florida West Coast sections, sow in November.

Peppers are much more hardy than eggplants. However, it takes a very high temperature to germinate either seed, and it is usually very difficult to get a stand when the ground is wet or cold. Make rows 3 feet apart and set plants 20 inches apart in the row. Inasmuch as this crop is in bearing so long, it is most profitable to make several applications of fertilizer, using 400 pounds to an acre every twenty days until at least a ton has been used.

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Pepper seed has given the best results for many years in Florida. Our stocks are selected for early maturity, high yield, and trueness to type, and are thoroughly tested in our proving grounds.

Pyrox is the very best spray for pepper plants, as it will stick perfectly to the smooth foliage. We recommend its use regularly to control rust and other diseases. It is desirable to treat pepper seed with Semesan or some other good disinfectant before planting.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE FLORIDA GIANT. (120 days.) This variety produces an abundant yield of large, heavy fruits over a long period. The plants are resistant to disease and, like the fruits, are dark green in color, compact but vigorous and upright in growth. Although slightly later than World Beater and Colossal Ruby King, they are extremely heavy producers, often bearing six to eight large fruits at one time. They produce over a much longer season than does World Beater, and stand adverse conditions better than other varieties.

Florida Giant bears its young fruit upright, not pendant like World Beater and most other peppers. It makes much heavier pods than other sorts, averaging over 60 pounds per crate in weight compared to other varieties which range from 42 to 44 pounds per crate. The fruits are longer than California Wonder and other thick-meated peppers, usually 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and 4 inches in diameter.

This pepper is exactly the type which produce dealers have sought for years. The thick, fleshy walls, large size, heavy weight, dark green color, and smoothness of the fruit will sell it at a premium on any market. The fruits are much heavier than other varieties, and because of the thickness and firmness of the wall, it is the best shipping sort ever introduced. The fruits pack well and do not wilt in long-distance shipment, but hold their smooth, glossy, dark green appearance for a long time. We highly recommend this pepper as one especially suited to Florida and southern growing conditions.

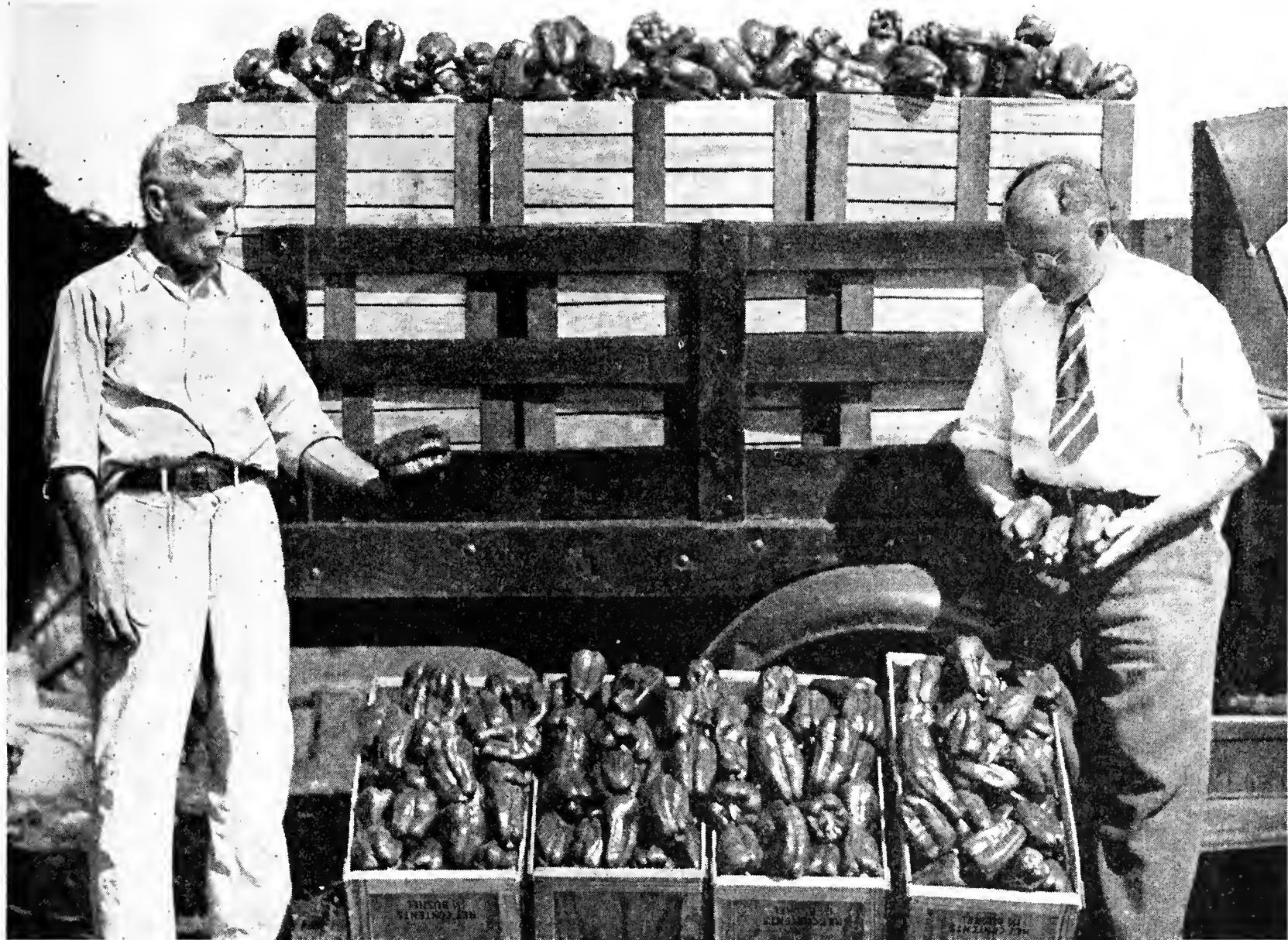
Pkt. 5c; oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$6.00.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE WORLD BEATER. (115 days.) This is the genuine World Beater and is not like stocks generally sold under that name. It is a cross between Ruby King and Chinese Giant, having the longer form and earliness of Ruby King with the size of Chinese Giant. A great deal of breeding and selection has been done to bring this superior stock to its present high standard of perfection, as to uniformity, trueness to type and high yield. Our stock is very productive, the strong, vigorous plants often producing twenty-four marketable peppers, which are pendant but held well above the soil. It matures a big crop very early, the fruits being 5 inches long by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, broad at the blossom end, slightly elongated, with four lobes. The fruits are large, meaty, of very attractive market appearance, and of excellent shipping quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.50.



Kilgore's Bred-Rite World Beater



Kilgore's Colossal Ruby King Peppers grown by Mr. G. D. Wyse at Pompano, Florida

KILGORE'S COLOSSAL RUBY KING. (110 days.) This improved strain of the Ruby King variety possesses all of the good characteristics of that standard variety, and produces much larger size and somewhat thicker meaty fruits. It is rapidly gaining in popularity in the large pepper growing sections of Florida. It is a long season pepper, and when planted in the fall, will bear throughout the winter and spring in south Florida. We have not only selected for uniformity and trueness to type, but have developed in this stock one of the highest yielding and longest producing Ruby Kings available. The plants are very early, productive, and of compact, upright growth. The fruits are pendant, averaging 5 to 6 inches in length, and 3 to 4 inches in width, with very broad shoulders and tapering to three points. Flesh is exceptionally thick, sweet and mild. This is one of the most profitable varieties to grow for market, it being an extremely heavy yielder of large size, fancy fruits, which pack and ship exceedingly well.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00.

KILGORE'S IMPROVED COLOSSAL. (110 days.) This is a highly improved stock of Colossal Pepper which has been carefully proved and tested, and we are confident there is no better on the market. The plant is upright in growth, very hardy and produces a heavy crop of large fruits over a much longer period than other strains. The fruits are very large, thick fleshed, sweet, three and four-pronged, and average slightly longer than the World Beater. This is one of the most satisfactory main-crop peppers, and we unhesitatingly recommend it to southern growers.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50.

We pride ourselves on having developed the finest strains of pepper seed for Florida and the South. It has taken years of breeding and selection to develop these fine strains.

KILGORE'S IMPROVED RUBY GIANT. (115 days.) The plant grows upright and is of very vigorous growth, it being somewhat more disease resistant and withstanding poor growing conditions better than most varieties of this type. The fruits are similar to World Beater in shape, being large, four lobed, and very attractive in appearance. The thick flesh is exceedingly sweet, mild, and of excellent quality. Our strain of this variety is extremely productive and bears over a long period.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00.

CALIFORNIA WONDER. (125 days.) Somewhat similar to our Florida Giant, but is a little later in maturing, not quite as productive, and the fruits, which are borne upright, are not as long and smooth, but have a tendency to be short and blocky, averaging 4 to 4½ inches in length and about the same diameter. Flesh thick and firm, making it an excellent shipping type.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.40; 1 lb. \$5.00.

NEAPOLITAN (Italian). (105 days.) This is an extremely early, medium large, prolific variety, growing in popularity on some northern markets where it is in great demand among Italian people. The plant is wonderfully productive, carrying as many as forty fruits on a single plant. The fruits are upright in growth, averaging 4 inches long and 2 inches in diameter. Three lobed, yellowish green in color, becoming bright red when ripe. The flesh is extremely mild and sweet.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50.

ANAHEIM CHILI (Hot). (120 days.) A popular, hot, pungent variety. The fruits are very meaty, measuring 6 to 7 inches in length and 1 to 1½ inches in diameter at stem end, and are green, ripening to a bright red. Often dried for winter use.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.40; 1 lb. \$5.00.

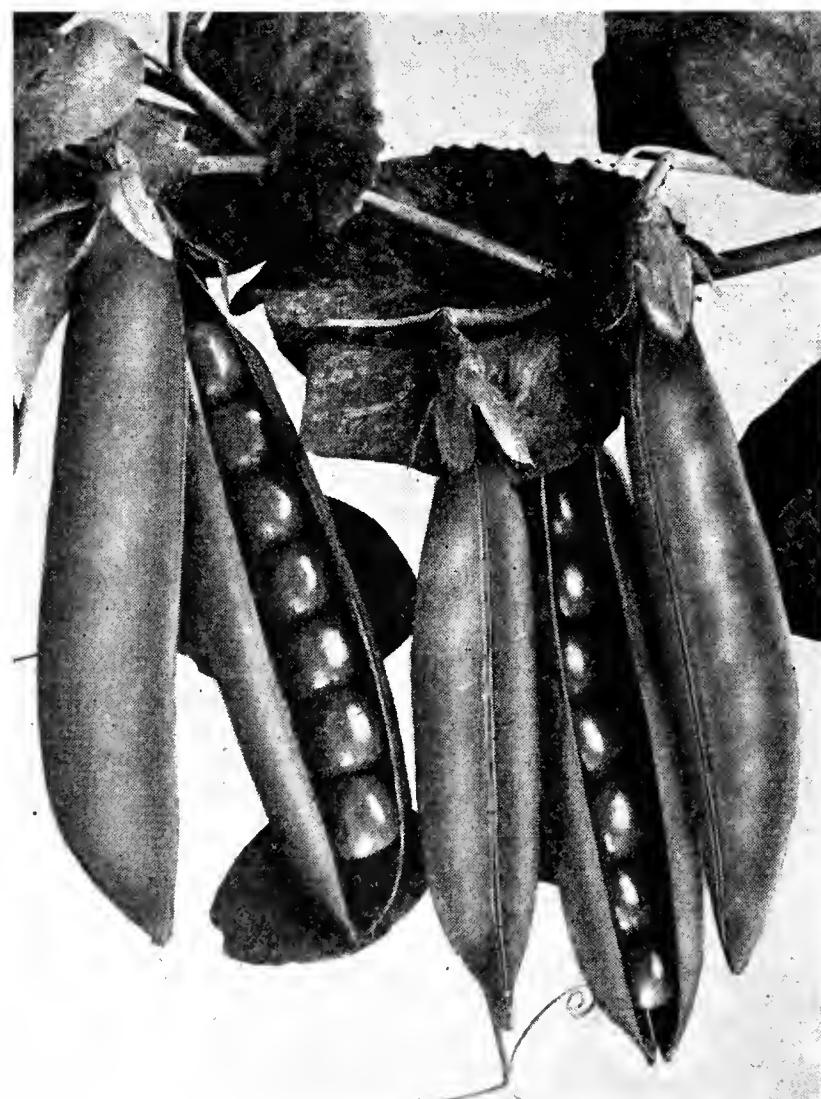
ENGLISH or GARDEN PEAS

Plant 1 bushel per acre in single rows; 1½ bushels per acre in double rows.

Our pea seed is strictly first class, high germinating, disease-free, western-grown stock, and our different varieties are absolutely true to type.

Although there are hundreds of distinct varieties of English or Garden Peas, we list only a few which we have found particularly well-adapted to southern growing conditions, and on which few varieties we have concentrated our efforts in an endeavor to maintain stocks second to none for the South. Our plant breeders are continually improving the varieties we list by using pedigreed stocks in the production of our seed crops.

CULTURE. English Peas are very hardy and are not commonly attacked by insects. Frost does not hurt them, except while in blossom, and then only that part of the crop in bloom; they will put on another crop immediately. If frost destroys the bloom it is a good idea to give the plants an application of Nitrate of Soda, at the rate of 200 pounds per acre. Peas can be grown on almost any kind of soil and with about the same cultivation as beans. Planting in double rows, six to eight inches apart, is a good plan, because this enables the plants to support each other. Single rows should be spaced two and a half to three feet apart, and double rows three to three and a half feet apart from center of double rows. Drop seed one to two inches apart in the row, and cover two to three inches deep. By working the soil up against the stems of the plants they will bear much longer. Use a high grade fertilizer at the rate of one thousand to twelve hundred pounds per acre.



Kilgore's Winner

*An Early, Large-Podded Variety Especially Developed
For Florida*

Prices quoted are postpaid.
Write for prices on larger quantities.

KILGORE'S WINNER. (52 days.) This variety was introduced by us several years ago, and it becomes more popular each season. It is one of the finest large early peas for Florida sandy loam soils, and in cool seasons is also adapted to Florida muck soils. As it is a very early, exceedingly large-podded variety, it is in great demand on northern markets. It is a surer cropper and a better yielder than other early large-podded varieties. The plants are vigorous in growth, eighteen to twenty-two inches in height, with heavy, very dark green vine and foliage, producing a great abundance of very large (4 to 4½ inches long) broad, deep green, straight pointed pods containing usually eight large, dark green peas of unsurpassed quality.

1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c.

THOMAS LAXTON. (55 days.) A very popular and profitable variety for sandy loam soils. The vines are of rather vigorous growth reaching a height of 2½ to 3 feet, and are very productive. The medium green colored pods are large, averaging three and one-half to three and three-quarter inches long, are straight, nearly round, and square ended, containing usually seven medium dark green peas of superior quality.

1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

LITTLE MARVEL. (50 days.) A very desirable early variety especially well adapted to Florida muck soils, where it is a sure cropper with well filled pods, even in warm seasons. The vines are vigorous, growing about 1½ feet tall, and are loaded with straight, round, blunt, very dark green plump pods about three inches long, well filled with seven to eight tender peas.

1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

KILGORE'S IMPROVED DWARF TELEPHONE.

(60 days.) A large podded, highly productive sort, resistant to Fusarium Wilt disease. Vines are light green, stocky and bunched. Pods single and double, medium light green, slightly curved, broad, pointed and very attractive, containing eight to ten peas of excellent quality.

1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c.

LAXTONIAN. (55 days.) This variety is quite popular wherever grown. The plant is a dwarf grower, about 18 to 20 inches tall, rather coarse, vigorous and productive. Does well on sandy loam soils, but blasts on muck soils. It is early, producing large, (4½ inches long), broad, slightly curved, dark green, pointed pods, well filled with seven to eight large peas.

1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

LAXTON'S PROGRESS. (55 days.) One of the earliest and best of the large podded wrinkled peas. The medium dark green vines grow sixteen to eighteen inches high. The handsome pods are very large, 4½ to 5 inches long, and about ¾ inch wide, curved and pointed, dark green in color, and are well filled with seven to nine large, sweet and delicious peas.

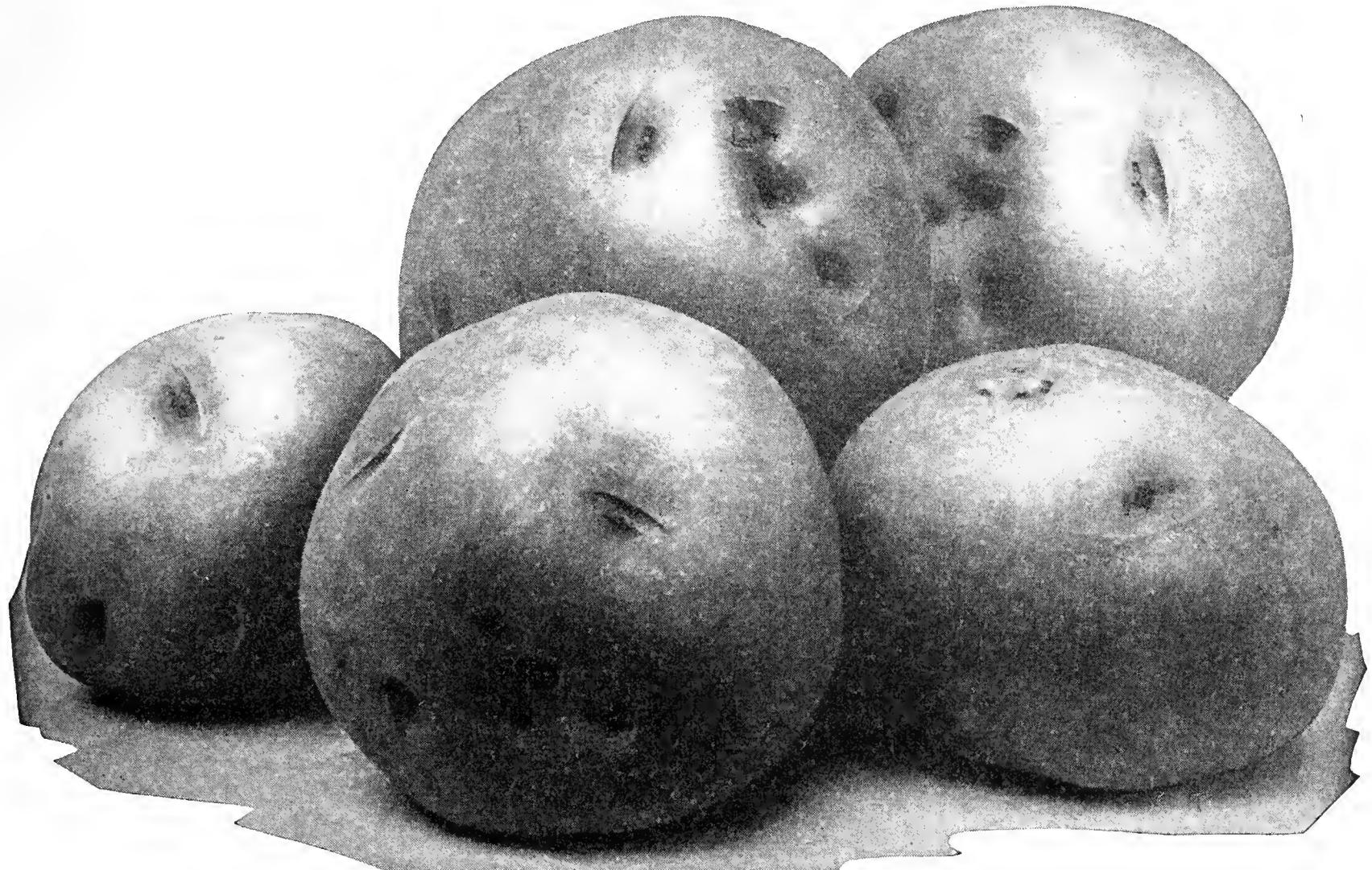
1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

KILGORE'S MAMMOTH-PODDED DWARF STRATA-GEM. (NEW.) (62 days.) This new variety has been bred especially for shippers. It is resistant to Fusarium Wilt and produces dark green, stocky, vigorous vines, averaging about 26 inches tall. Unexcelled in pod size. Pods are nearly twice as long as Little Marvels, ranging from 5½ to 6½ inches in length, round, dark green, plump, pointed, curved at the tip and contain eight to ten large succulent peas. Every southern grower of peas should give this new variety a trial this season.

1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 65c.

KILGORE'S SEED POTATOES

Plant 600 pounds per acre in three to four foot rows.



Kilgore's State Certified Red Bliss or Triumph Seed Potatoes

State certification is a system of official inspection which guarantees the grading of potato seed stock. This insures planting seed potatoes having a high degree of freedom from disease, and that are true to name, free from varietal mixture, and are produced by vigorous, healthy plants possessing high yielding qualities. It further means that the seed potatoes must be graded for size and freedom from mechanical injuries. State Certified seed costs a little more, but growers have found from experience that it pays well to use only State Certified in preference to ordinary seed potatoes of doubtful source, history and quality.

CULTURE. The fall and early spring crop should be planted from September 1 to March 1; the bulk of the spring crop in south and central Florida between January 1st and February 15th; the more northern part of the state planting heavy a little later. Plant in rows three to four feet apart, dropping a seed piece every twelve to fifteen inches in the row. If weather is cool, plant seed four inches deep; if warm, six inches deep. In cutting the seed leave two or three good eyes to each seed piece. Using a large seed piece will insure a stronger plant. For early fall planting in Florida during September, it is desirable to use small potatoes and plant whole in order to secure a satisfactory stand. Fertilizer should be put in seven to eight days before planting. Use from 1,000 to 2,000 lbs. per acre, depending on type of soil. A 4-7-5 fertilizer mixture is a good standard for potatoes.

KILGORE'S STATE CERTIFIED RED BLISS OR TRIUMPH. (75 days.) Packed in 100-lb. bags. This standard variety is most popular with Florida truckers especially in Central and South Florida. It is extra early, of fine appearance, with pink skin, white flesh, and round shape.

Write Plant City or our nearest store for price, stating quantity wanted.

PUMPKIN

Plant 1 pound per acre.

CULTURE. Every farmer should produce at least a few Pumpkins, which can be done at a very nominal cost if planted in the corn. Just before your last plowing, go through the field, dropping five or six seeds every 10 feet square, which will be covered when laying by the corn.

Prices quoted are postpaid.
Write for prices on larger quantities.

KING OF THE MAMMOTH. (75 days.) This is one of the largest-growing varieties. It is of fine table quality and a very good keeper.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

SMALL SUGAR. (65 days.) A small, sweet Pumpkin, commonly used for making pies and for general table use.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

CORNFIELD. (70 days.) A splendid yielder and fine for stock-feed.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

GREEN STRIPED CUSHAW. (70 days.) A green-striped sort that is excellent for pies and baking and is a very good keeper.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

RADISH

Plant 4 pounds per acre, or 1 ounce to 50 feet of row.



Kilgore's Bred-Rite Early Scarlet Globe Radish
Unsurpassed in Color and Uniformity

RHUBARB or PIE PLANT

*Sow 3 to 4 pounds in seed beds for an acre of plants,
or plant 5 to 6 pounds per acre in field.*

CULTURE. Plant in the fall in rows 3 to 4 feet apart and thin to about 18 inches in the row. Rhubarb does best in well-drained fertile soil, rich in humus, and is especially well adapted to well-drained muck soil.

LINNAEUS. (125 days.) This variety produces thick, fleshy stalks of the best quality and flavor and with attractive red color.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75.

ROSELLE (Jamaica Sorrel or Florida Cranberry)

This plant is of great value for Florida and the South and its cultivation should be extended. The red fruit is used when young for making jelly and jam, which is claimed to be superior to Guava jelly. The plant grows rapidly when the ground is warm, resists drouth and is very ornamental and useful. Every southern garden should have a row of this ornamental and useful plant. It is grown commercially for local markets, fruits being marketed in quart berry baskets.

CULTURE. Plant seed in the field in March and April in Florida, when danger of frost is past, and the ground is warm, spacing rows six feet apart and thinning to about four feet apart in the row, leaving one strong plant at a place.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; 1 lb. \$6.50.

CULTURE. Plant in rows 12 to 15 inches apart and thin to 2 inches in the row. For best results, a rich, loose, moist, sandy loam soil is best. Radishes must be grown rapidly to be of the best quality. *Our radish seed stocks are produced each year from carefully selected, transplanted roots.*

Prices quoted are postpaid.
Write for prices on larger quantities.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE EARLY SCARLET GLOBE. (21 days.) We have a perfected stock of this superb extra-early variety that was grown from specially selected, transplanted roots. It is one of the very earliest of all sorts; roots are of good size, globe to olive shaped, with a very small top. They are always crisp and tender, of uniformly attractive bright scarlet color. In great demand on all markets.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

SCARLET TURNIP WHITE-TIPPED. (21 days.) a superior strain of this popular early variety. The roots are nearly round, being slightly flattened on the underside, deep scarlet, shading to a white tip on the bottom. They are very solid, crisp, tender, and sweet. Attractive in appearance.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

LONG WHITE ICICLE. (23 days.) This is the earliest and leading long white Radish. The straight roots are from 5 to 6 inches long, cylindrical, and very smooth and waxy white throughout. The flesh is mild, crisp, tender and of exceptionally fine quality.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

LONG SCARLET SHORT - TOP OR CINCINNATI MARKET. (25 days.) An improved strain of Long Scarlet, being large and having a very small top. It is very regular and uniform in size and shape. Roots are 6 to 7 inches long, straight and smooth, scarlet, almost transparent, brittle, and crisp, with mild flavor.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

SAGE

A very popular garden herb for the South. It is used in flavoring or seasoning and is said to have medicinal properties. Leaves should be cut as plant blooms, and should be dried quickly in the shade.

CULTURE. Sage does well on a sandy soil. Plant seed in rows 15 to 18 inches apart. Thin to six inches in the row. The plant is a hardy perennial, and may be divided for a crop the second year.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

SALSIFY

Plant 1 ounce to 50 feet of row.

CULTURE. Drill seed in rows 1½ feet apart, and when 4 inches high, thin out, leaving plants 4 to 6 inches apart. Salsify succeeds best in rich, deep, sandy soil. Plant in Florida from October to March.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND. (120 days.) This is an improved type, producing larger, thicker, tapering, smooth, white roots, less likely to branch than other sorts. Roots range from 6 to 8 inches in length and 1 to 1½ inches in thickness. This vegetable is sometimes called "vegetable oyster" because when the roots are cooked they have somewhat of an oyster flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

SPINACH

No vegetable makes more nutritious "greens" than Spinach. It contains an abundance of health-producing vitamins and is also very rich in iron, which is so much needed for the blood system. Bloomsdale is a desirable variety for winter use, but New Zealand Spinach does better in hot weather.

CULTURE FOR BLOOMSDALE SPINACH. Successful for fall and winter planting. Does not grow well in hot weather. Plant seed in rows 16 to 20 inches apart and thin to 4 to 6 inches apart in the row. May be planted broadcast, thinning plants to stand about 10 by 10 inches apart. Plant 1 ounce of seed per hundred feet of row or 12 to 15 lbs. per acre in rows, or 20 to 25 lbs. broadcast.

CULTURE FOR NEW ZEALAND SPINACH. As seeds are very hard and germinate with difficulty, soak them in warm water for twenty-four hours to hasten germination. Plant seed in rows two feet apart, and drop three or four seeds per hill about 20 inches apart in the row. Plant three to four pounds of seed per acre.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

BLOOMSDALE. (35 days.) Our re-selected strain of this variety is the very best obtainable, disease-resistant, early, and hardy. The plant is of rapid, upright growth, very thick, glossy, dark green leaves of medium size, pointed but quite broad and crumpled or blistered. This is the best winter variety and a great favorite with southern shippers.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 50c.

NEW ZEALAND. (55 days.) Entirely distinct from the true Spinach. The plant is tall and spreading, with numerous side shoots. It grows to a height of 1 foot and spreads to a radius of 2 feet. Leaves are very thick, light green, rather small, broad and pointed. It grows well in hot weather and under adverse conditions, and is sometimes called "Summer" or "Hot-weather Spinach." The leafy tips of the branches are removed and new growth follows, making possible many cuttings. New Zealand Spinach should be in every Florida garden as a summer vegetable.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.



Prize Winning Display at the 1937 Florida Strawberry Festival

Kilgore's Bred-Rite seeds produce crops that invariably win prizes at the Florida State Fair and other southern fairs each year, because with years of breeding and selection behind Kilgore's Bred-Rite Seeds, they are sure to produce the best that can be grown.

FOR PRIZE WINNING CROPS

PLANT

**KILGORE'S
BRED-RITE
SEEDS**
TRADE MARK

SQUASH

Plant 2 pounds per acre of bush varieties and 1 pound per acre of running varieties.

Squashes exhibit greater variation in plant and fruit character and hybridize or cross and become mixed more readily in seed production than any other vegetable. Consequently, squashes are given special care and attention in our breeding grounds in the north and west. Pedigreed lines are established by covering buds on most desirable plants with bags to control pollination and prevent crossing. Market seed is grown from these pedigreed lines in fields well-isolated from any other squash variety. In this way we are able to supply our customers with uniformly true-to-type strains of squash seed.

CULTURE. This is one of the quickest and easiest crops that can be grown, and often proves very profitable. The earliest varieties begin bearing in six to seven weeks from time of planting the seed. Squashes can be grown on almost any kind of soil. Use from 800 to 1,200 pounds of fertilizer per acre.

For bush varieties, have rows 4 feet apart and hills 2 feet apart in the row; running varieties should be planted 6 by 8 feet. Put six to eight seeds in each hill, and thin out to two plants when 3 inches high. Squash in Florida is a good paying crop for fall or spring. Plant in spring, during January, February, and March; in fall, from August until October. The early Squash brings the big money.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

BUSH VARIETIES

EARLY YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK. (48 days.) This is the most popular variety and most extensively grown variety in Florida and the South. This variety is similar to Giant Crookneck except in size and earliness. The fruit is smaller, with a thinner neck, and matures slightly earlier. Its rich golden yellow color gives it a very good market appearance, and it is in big demand in southern markets. Our stock of this variety is exceedingly prolific, and absolutely true to type.

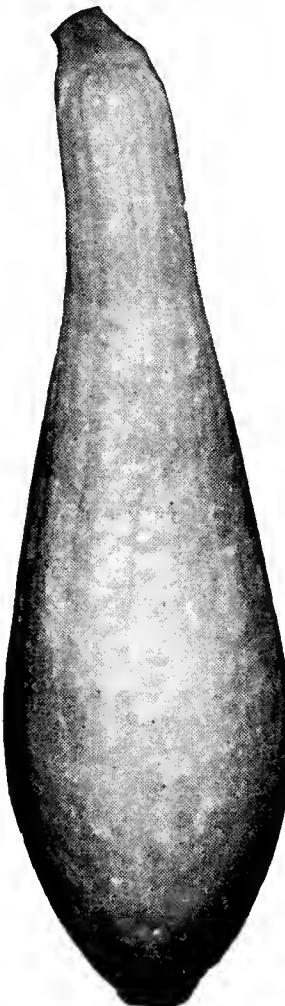
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

GIANT YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK. (50 days.) As the name implies, the fruits are large, with a rather thick neck. The vines are of bush type and grow vigorously. This Squash has gained great popularity due to its fine market appearance. It is not quite as prolific, and somewhat later and larger fruited than Early Yellow Summer Crookneck.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

COCOZELLE. (Long Slender Italian Vegetable Marrow.) (50 days.) This is the true Italian Vegetable Marrow type. The fruit is 10 to 12 inches long, slender, 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, cylindrical in shape, dark green in color. Our stock of this variety produces a small, bushy, open type of plant, with small, deeply cleft leaves, but with an immense yield of uniformly true to type fruits.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.



**Giant Yellow
Summer
Straightneck**

*A distinct
improvement
on the Crookneck strain
as it packs to better
advantage for
shipping.*

GIANT YELLOW SUMMER STRAIGHTNECK. (52 days.) Similar to Giant Yellow Summer Crookneck except with a straight instead of a curved neck, making it easier to pack. Its deep, rich, orange color makes a demand for it on any market.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c.

EARLY SUMMER STRAIGHTNECK. (NEW.) (42 days.) This new development is ten days earlier and more productive than other strains of Summer Straightneck Squash. The plants are less vigorous, and the fruits are smaller, less warted, much more uniform, and of brighter yellow color than other strains. Valuable for both home and market use. Seed supply very limited.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75.

BLACK ZUCCHINI. (50 days.) An improved strain of short, thick Italian Vegetable Marrow, producing short, thick, blocky fruits, ranging from 7 to 9 inches in length, very dark green, almost black, in color. Our stock is uniformly true to type.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

ZUCCHINI. (Short Thick Gray Italian Vegetable Marrow.) (50 days.) This variety is similar to Black Zucchini, except in color, the fruits being light green, mottled with gray.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.



Cocozelle Squash, or Long Slender Italian Vegetable Marrow
A typical specimen of Kilgore's stock grown in our Proving Grounds

BUSH VARIETIES *Continued*

EARLY WHITE BUSH. (*Patty Pan Type.*) (48 days.) This is a very popular type of squash for shipment to Northern markets. The comparatively smooth fruits are of creamy white color, are round and flat but deep, with ridged or scalloped edges, measuring about six to eight inches across by three inches thick. This variety is very early in maturity and can be shipped six to seven weeks after planting. Our stock is very early, extremely prolific and uniformly true to type.

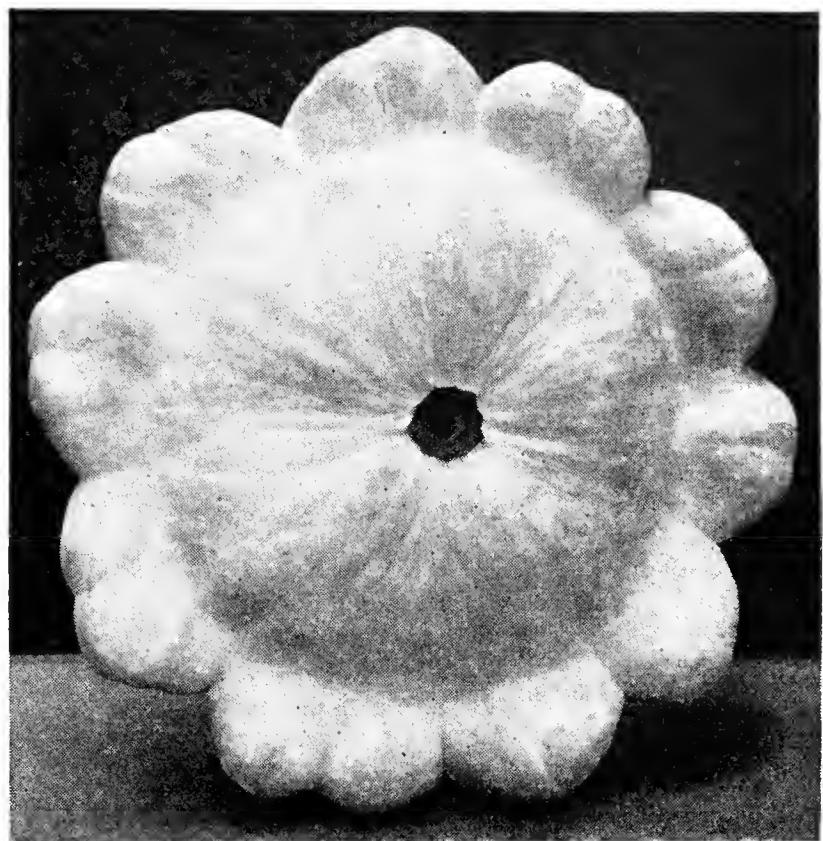
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH. (*Patty Pan Type.*) (50 days.) A large strain of the Early White Bush, the fruits being about one-third larger, measuring eight to ten inches in diameter. It is slightly later in maturing and not quite as prolific as Early White Bush. Color is a beautiful waxy white. The fruits are thick, tender, and of very good flavor and quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

WOOD'S EARLIEST PROLIFIC. (*Patty Pan Type.*) (42 days.) This is the earliest, the meatiest, and one of the best of all summer squashes. It will average seven to ten days earlier than Early White Bush, mature all of its fruits quickly and will be almost through producing by the time Early White Bush begins making much of a crop when planted at the same time. The plants are extremely prolific, producing round, smooth, deep, thick fruits, not scalloped, and of a silvery gray color. The fruits are much deeper and thicker than the White Bush, being bulged at both stem and blossom ends. A very desirable sort to grow where very early squashes are wanted for home use or to ship.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.



Early White Bush

RUNNING VARIETIES

The running varieties of squash are distinct from the bush varieties—the vines run 10 to 12 feet, and the squashes weigh from 2 to 12 pounds. With running varieties, the fruits are left on the vines until fully grown with a hard rind, and are then harvested by cutting the stem, being careful to avoid bruising. Running squash may be stored in a cool, dry place until desired for use, but must be handled carefully. They are claimed to be much richer in flavor and more nutritious than bush squashes.

GREEN HUBBARD. (110 days.) This is a running variety that is very productive and vigorous. The fruits are large and oval, and the dark green, warted rind is very thick, so that the fruits will keep over long periods in storage. Its orange flesh is very fine and sweet, making it excellent for pies and baking.

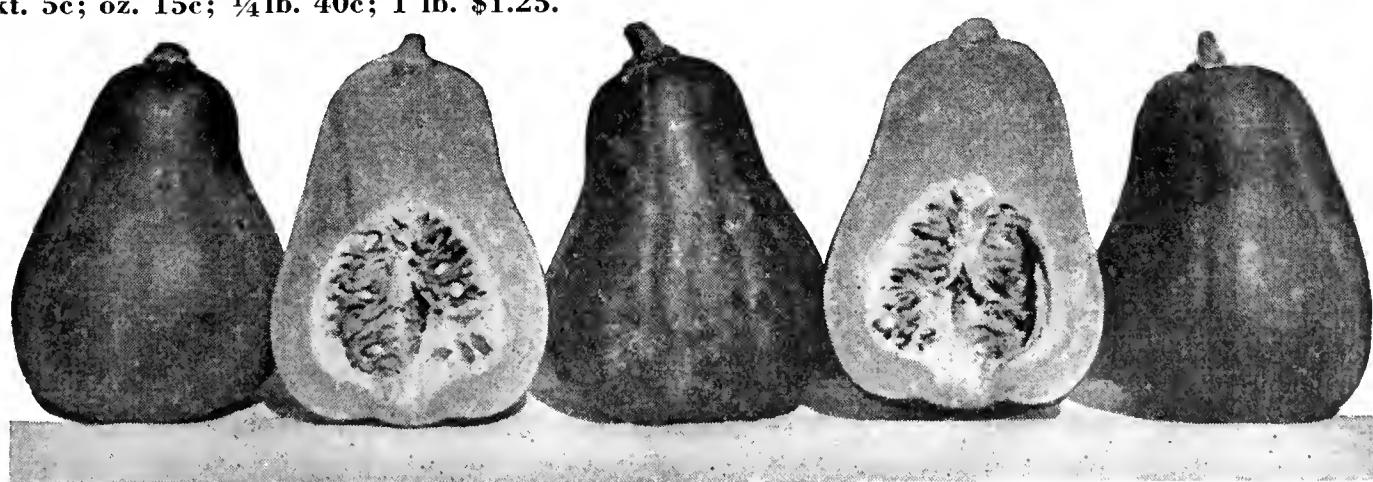
Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

TABLE QUEEN. (60 days.) Although belonging to the running sorts, this squash is as early as the bush types and should become very popular in Florida. Its very dark green fruit is small, weighing about 2 pounds, and is about 5 to 6 inches long and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with the sides deeply ridged. Its flesh is very fine and sweet. When halved and baked, it will serve two people nicely. It is also a very good keeper and shipper.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

AFRICAN SQUASH. (New) (100 days.) This new squash has been thoroughly tested by the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station for the last five years, and as a result of their trials it is being recommended for Florida. One of the outstanding characteristics of this new squash is that it appears to be very resistant to all types of insects which commonly attack squash in the South. Furthermore, the vines seem to be resistant to the various diseases to which squash is subject. The vines of this squash are long, and very prolific. The fruits are edible either as baked squash or made into pies. It has a flavor somewhat like the sweet potato. The flesh is very thick and of a cream or salmon color. The seed cavity is small, residing at the bottom or blossom end of the fruit. Fruits range in size from 3 to 10 lbs. The fruits are bell shaped, with a smooth and thin rind, but show slight sutures toward full maturity. The rind is of a dark green color. It keeps exceptionally well under Florida conditions. Because of its origin, it having been first discovered in Africa, this variety was given the name of African Squash, and because of the bell shape of the fruit it is sometimes called African Bell. This new squash should be given a trial by every Florida grower. Supply of seed very limited.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75.



African Squash

A new variety resistant to insects and diseases, and especially adapted to Southern Growing Conditions

TOMATO

Sow $\frac{1}{4}$ pound in seed-bed to plant an acre, or plant $\frac{1}{2}$ pound per acre in field.

Tomato seed has been one of our specialties for many years, and our stocks, which are grown for us up North, are especially developed and selected for Florida and southern conditions. We maintain that our Tomato seed cannot be surpassed for southern conditions, and the reputation we enjoy is ample evidence of that fact.

The Kilgore Seed Company has had over 25 years of experience in Florida studying the particular requirements of Florida and Southern Tomato growers. Our Tomato seed-growing fields in the Middle West and West are inspected under our personal supervision, and selections are made for earliness, high yield, and uniformity in size, shape, and color.

CULTURE. Tomatoes will do well on almost all kinds of soil, from a light sand to a muck. The land should be put in good condition. Lay off rows four to five feet apart, open a furrow, and drill in 1200 lbs. per acre of high grade fertilizer such as a 4-7-5 and mix thoroughly with the soil. It is good policy to let this stand for seven to ten days and then plant the seed or set the plants. Seed may be planted direct in the field or preferably in a cloth-covered seed-bed. Plants started in a seed-bed should be 6 to 8 inches high when ready to transplant to the field, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart in the row, or 12 to 18 inches in the row if staked.

On the east coast of Florida, first plantings are begun during July and continue until in January. North and Central Florida begin planting for a spring crop the middle to the latter part of December and continue to the middle of February. For a fall crop, plantings are made in July, August and September. Frequent spraying with Pyrox, starting in the seed bed, is desirable to prevent blight and other diseases. If aphids give trouble add Black Leaf 40 to the Pyrox.

All prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

KILGORE'S CROWN-SELECTED MARGLOBE. (95 days.) After many years of very expensive pedigree and selection work, the Kilgore Seed Company offers this superior stock of Marglobe tomato seed. Special pains are taken by our plant-breeder to select fruits from the most ideal plants of this specially developed stock. Seed is saved from only those plants which show the greatest vigor and trueness to type, and which develop an abundance of large-sized, globe-shaped fruits of early maturity. Where all of these factors measure up to the standard of Kilgore's Crown-Selected Marglobe, fruit from only the crown setting is saved from a small percentage of the plants which produce only smooth fruits, absolutely free of ridges, growth-cracks, and large blossom-scars or navels. The seeds of this stock are not only larger, but are put through a special warehousing and screening operation to make the sample of absolutely uniform large size, which means quick, uniform, high germination and rapid, vigorous growth. This large crown-selected seed will not only produce enormous yields of perfectly-shaped, large, fancy fruits, but will produce the major portion of the crop earlier than will other stocks of this variety.

When a crop is grown from Kilgore's Crown-Selected Marglobe seed, there can be no question about the result because this seed is the best that most modern scientific methods of seed breeding have yet developed.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; 1 lb. \$7.50.

KILGORE'S EXTRA-SELECTED GLOBE. (92 days.) This is one of the strongest and most vigorous growers, and because of this vigor the plant stays green and in bearing condition, producing marketable fruits longer than many other strains of the Globe variety. Its smooth, perfectly globe-shaped fruits do not crack, and ripen to a beautiful deep pink color. This extra-selected strain produces a very high percentage of large, fancy fruits, even on the top hands.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.50.

KILGORE'S CROWN - SELECTED GLOBE. (90 days.) The seed stock from which this seed is reproduced has required many years of careful breeding and selecting. When the fruits are fully ripe in the seed growing fields, our plant breeder selects only those plants showing early maturity, productiveness, and vigorous, true to type plant growth. Seed is saved only from these specially selected plants which produce all large size and perfect, smooth, deep globe-shaped fruits, and then only from fruits on the crown set or first hand. This is a very expensive, tedious and laborious task, but it results in quicker and more uniform germination of seed, more luxuriant plant growth, and abundant production of fancy fruit. If you want the very best, plant Kilgore's Crown-Selected Globe Tomato seed.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; 1 lb. \$7.50.

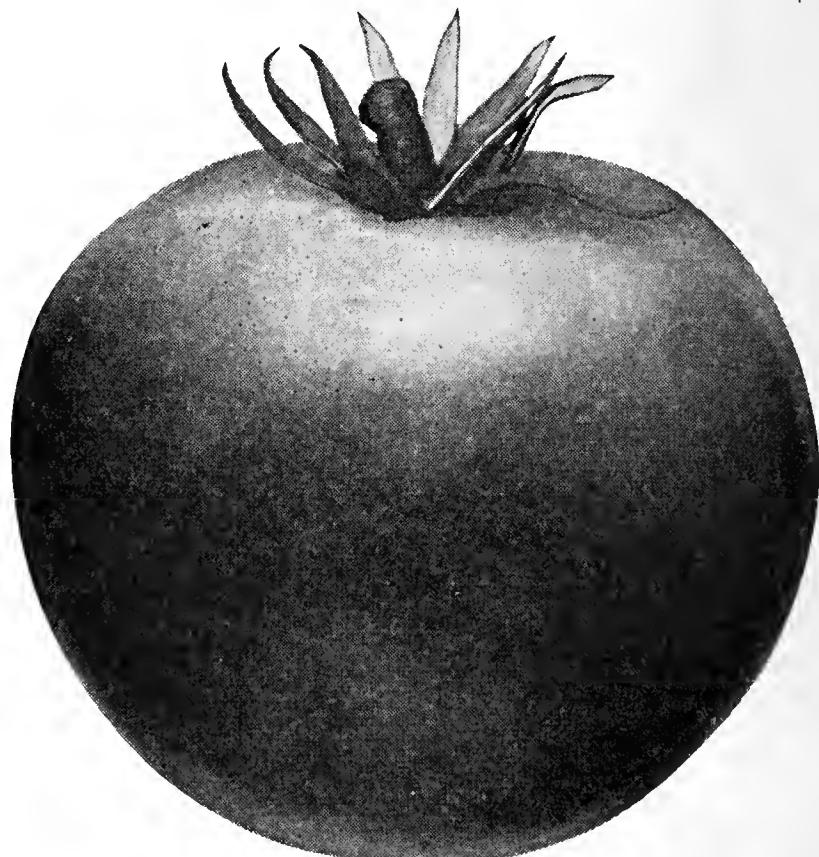
KILGORE'S BRED - RITE MARGLOBE. (98 days.) By field-tests throughout the East Coast of Florida, and other Tomato growing sections of the State, Kilgore's Bred-Rite Marglobe has proved to be one of the best and most desirable types for Florida growers. This is due, apparently, to several reasons: it is more free of navel and large blossom-end scars; the ridging at the stem end is practically eliminated, which means smoother and more fancy fruit, as this ridging usually produces growth-cracks and ill-shaped fruit. The fruit ripens to a beautiful deep scarlet-red color.

Another desirable feature of Kilgore's Bred-Rite Marglobe is the open character of plant-growth. We have practically eliminated the bunching habit which is so prevalent in some other stocks, and which makes it difficult to harvest fruit and to spray for control of insects and diseases. Kilgore's Bred-Rite Marglobe develops plants with fruit-clusters close together, making for more fruit for a given length of plant and thus for higher yields.

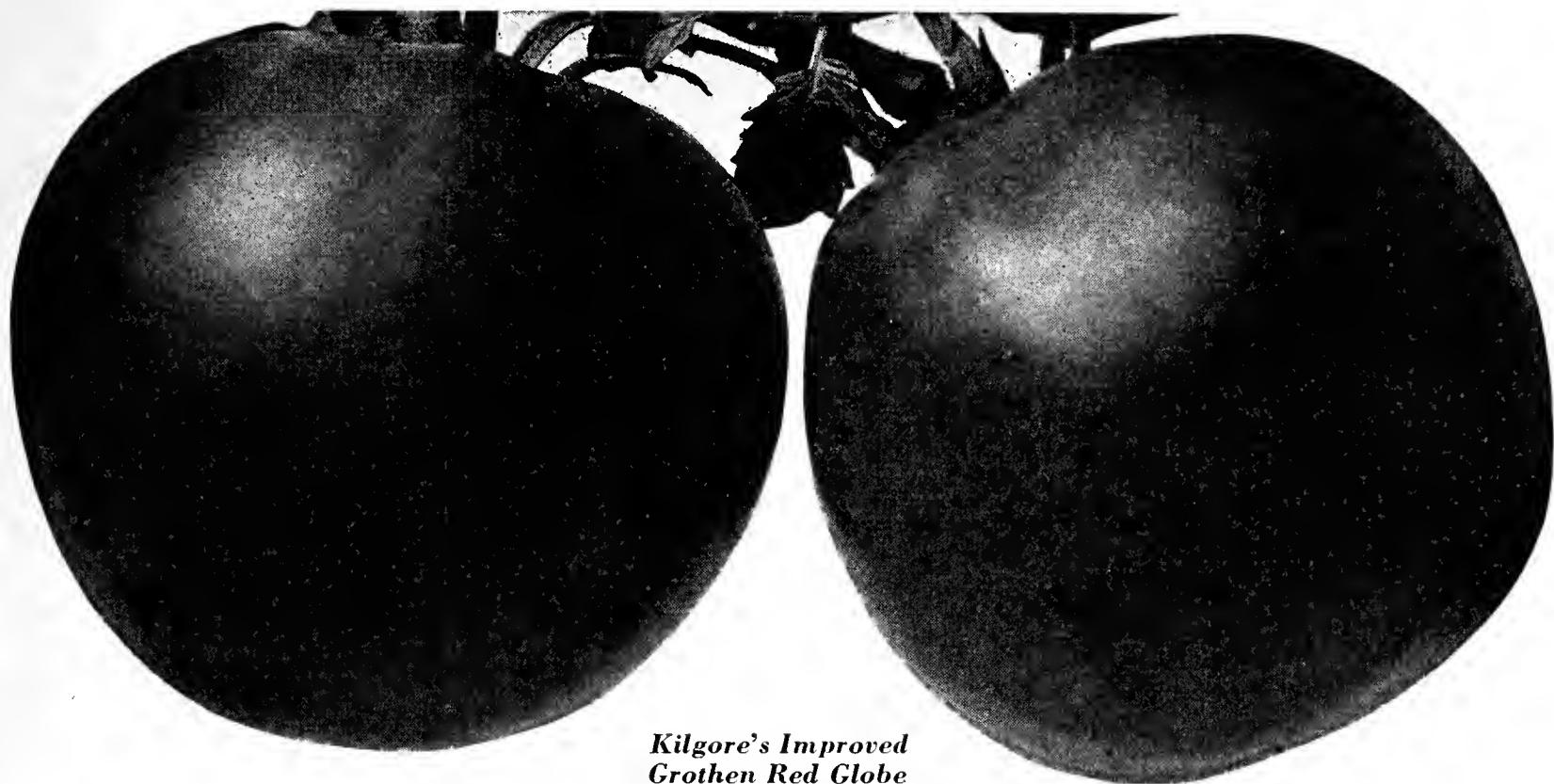
Growers all over Florida claim Kilgore's Bred-Rite Marglobe is the smoothest, prettiest Marglobe of any. This means fancy fruit which results in fancy prices.

Our Bred-Rite Marglobe seed stock came originally from the United States Department of Agriculture. The outstanding claim of merit for Marglobe is resistance to nail-head rust and fusarium wilt disease.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.50.



Kilgore's Bred-Rite Marglobe



**Kilgore's Improved
Grothen Red Globe**

An Outstanding Tomato Variety Developed Especially for Florida

KILGORE'S SPECIAL CUBAN MARGLOBE. (95 days.)

After having made special individual plant selections for a number of years we have developed a strain of Marglobe tomato seed especially adapted for Cuba and the West Indies. Cuban tomato growers everywhere are especially enthusiastic over the splendid results secured from this newly developed strain. The outstanding features of this special Cuban Marglobe are smaller vine growth, permitting better means for spraying and dusting, and easier harvesting of the fruit; earlier maturity, heavier yield of exceedingly deep globe-shaped fruits, with smooth stem ends and freedom from cracking. The fruits are deeper globe-shaped, smoother, and much firmer, with thicker flesh than most strains, making them hold up better for long distance shipment. This is an ideal strain of Marglobe tomato for Cuba and the West Indies.

Pkt. 5c; ½oz. 30c; oz. 50c; ¼lb. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$5.50.

FLETCHER'S SPECIAL. (90 days.) Awarded special mention All-America Selections in 1935. A variety certainly must be outstanding to be awarded this honor of "Special Mention."

The vine growth is vigorous, withstanding wet weather conditions better than any other variety. It makes a more open growth with smaller leaves than Marglobe. The fruit is a deep globe shape, having a tendency toward elongation. It produces large sized fruits throughout the season. The fruit is smooth and averages larger than Marglobe, ripening uniformly to a beautiful deep red. It is very heavy and meaty with small seed cavities, which makes it resistant to puffiness and an ideal long distance shipper. Practically immune to nail head rust and an exceedingly heavy producer of large, fancy, globe-shaped fruits.

Limited supply of seed available.

Pkt. 5c; ½oz. 35c; oz. 60c; ¼lb. \$2.00; 1 lb. \$7.50.

KILGORE'S NEW FLORIGLOBE OR MARIO.

(95 days.) This is a new wilt-resistant, pink Marglobe. Our strain of this has been especially developed for uniformity, freedom from cracking, smoothness at the stem end, and for a deep globe shape. The plant is a vigorous grower, and very heavy cropper of large sized, fancy fruits, which ripen to a deep pink. We have bred this strain to be surprisingly free from growth cracks. We have had glowing reports from growers on the East Coast of Florida who tested this strain last season. Don't fail to give it a trial.

Pkt. 5c; ½oz. 30c; oz. 55c; ¼lb. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$6.00.

KILGORE'S IMPROVED GROTHEN RED GLOBE.

(87 days.) This is a very early maturing, high yielding variety well adapted to old tomato land. The plants are of open growth, with rather small foliage requiring rich, deep, moist land for best results, maturing fruits about 10 days earlier than Marglobe, and ripening to a beautiful red color. A very heavy producer of smooth, deep globe-shaped, large fruits, sizing up well clear to the top of the plants, producing a very high percentage of fancies. The fruits are firm and solid, and the interior ripens up slowly, making this variety an exceptionally good shipper. Exceedingly high yields of large fruits, of excellent shipping quality, are the main factors recommending this variety.

Pkt. 5c; ½oz. 30c; oz. 50c; ¼lb. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$5.50.

KILGORE'S IMPROVED GLOVEL. (New.) (92 days.)

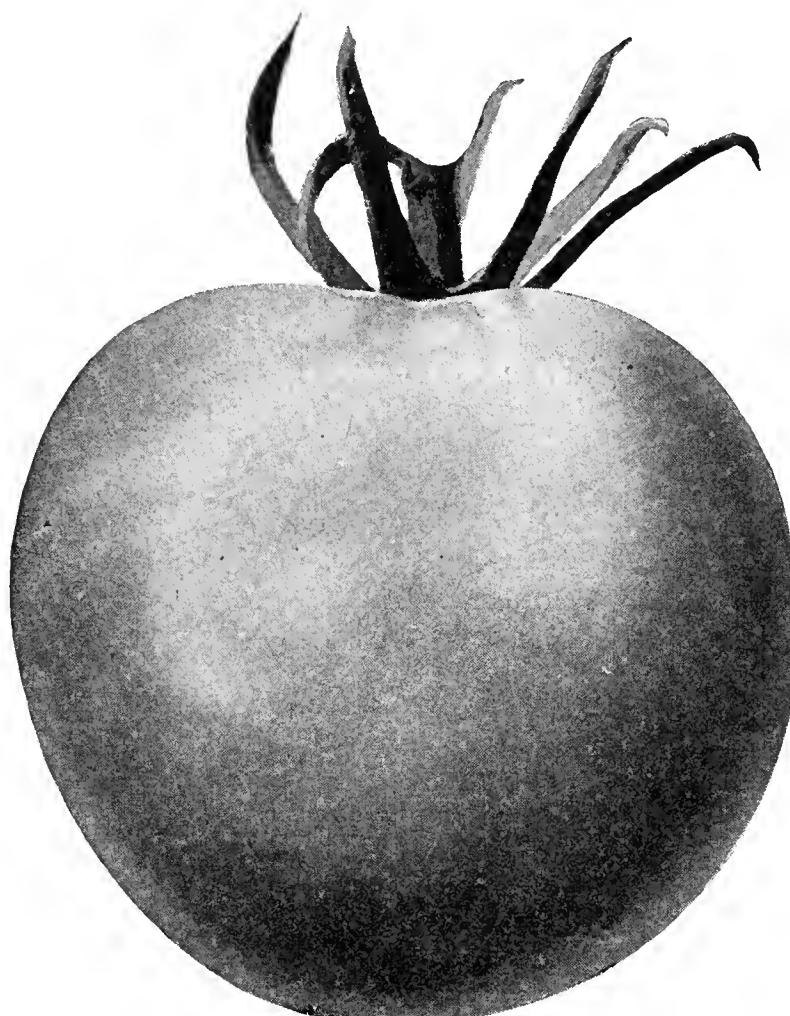
Seed supply very limited. This new variety of shipping tomato was developed by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station co-operating. It is the result of a cross between Globe and Marvel, having the same parentage as Marglobe, but it is not a selection from Marglobe. It is a few days earlier than Marglobe. The vine growth is vigorous and decidedly more open than Marglobe, making it easy to spray and to pick the fruit. The fruit is of deep globe shape, firm, smooth, and notably free from growth cracks, and ripens to a pink color. In the green-wrap stage Glovel is slightly darker green than globe, but somewhat lighter than Marglobe. Tested at the Homestead, Fla., Experiment station during the last four seasons, Glovel has consistently outyielded other standard commercial varieties and maintains its large size in successive pickings. It is highly resistant to Fusarium wilt and to nailhead rust. Because of its adaptability to Florida where it was originated, and because of its splendid showing in commercial test plantings on the lower east coast of Florida during the past four years, this variety should be given a trial by every Florida Tomato Grower.

Pkt. 5c; ½oz. 35c; oz. 60c; ¼lb. \$1.90; 1 lb. \$7.00.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE COOPER'S SPECIAL SELF-TOPPER. (92 days.)

This is a very heavy producer of extremely early globe-shaped fruits. We have made special selections to increase the size and the percentage of fancy fruits. The plants are hardy, and are loaded with fine, solid, smooth fruits which ripen to a beautiful pink color. This variety requires low, moist land with heavy applications of fertilizer to make large size, fancy fruits.

Pkt. 5c; ½oz. 25c; oz. 40c; ¼lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00.



Pritchard or Scarlet Topper

PRITCHARD OR SCARLET TOPPER. (90 days.) The Pritchard was developed by crossing Marglobe with Cooper's Special Self-Topper. It combines the good qualities of both parent varieties. Vines medium dense, compact, erect, self-topping. Fruits mature very early, a week to ten days earlier than Marglobe, are large, smooth, meaty, globular in shape and ripen uniformly to a very deep attractive red color, both exterior and interior. This variety is an enormous producer and therefore requires rich or liberally fertilized moist soil.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.50.

RUTGERS. (NEW.) (98 days.) A vigorous growing, hardy, heavy producing variety of red fruited tomato, producing large, globe-shaped fruits over a long season. The fruits have thick outer and inner walls of solid meat, making them ideal for long distance shipments.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50.

CLARK'S EARLY. (85 days.) This variety is exceedingly popular in Texas. It is an early maturing, semi-globe shaped tomato, very smooth, firm, and of large size, ripening to a beautiful deep red color. The plant stands up well under adverse conditions. Its high yield of fancy, early fruits, along with its good shipping quality, makes it a very desirable variety to grow.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50.

JOHN BAER. (92 days.) This is an exceedingly fine tomato. It is one of the very earliest, smooth, red, globe-shaped tomatoes grown, of excellent flavor and productivity.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$3.00.

LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE, IMPROVED. (95 days.) This is an improved strain of the old Livingston's Globe variety which variety has been popular throughout the Gulf states for many years. Our improved strain is very productive of fancy, perfectly globe-shaped fruits. The fruits hold their large size and globe-shape until the last pickings.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50.

BREAK O'DAY. (90 days.) An early variety producing heavy crops of large, smooth, globular, meaty, red fruits. Break O'Day is resistant to wilt, nail-head rust, and is also quite free from fruit cracking. The plants are rather weak and spreading in growth, of open character, with very small leaves.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00.

GULF STATE MARKET. (92 days.) The smooth fruits are globe-shaped, solid, meaty, and have a thick skin, making them ideal for shipping. Produces a high percentage of fancies.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50.

MONTEREY. (90 days.) A very large pink-fruited variety. The fruits are more or less flattened, very solid and meaty with few seeds, and of splendid edible quality. Recommended only for home gardens because its unusual size and weight are disadvantages in shipping.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$6.00.

OXHEART. (90 days.) A smooth, thick, tender and almost seedless pink-fruited tomato of delicious flavor. Rich soil adds greatly to its productiveness. This is an ideal variety for the home garden and for the local market.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; 1 lb. \$7.50.

SMALL FRUITED VARIETIES

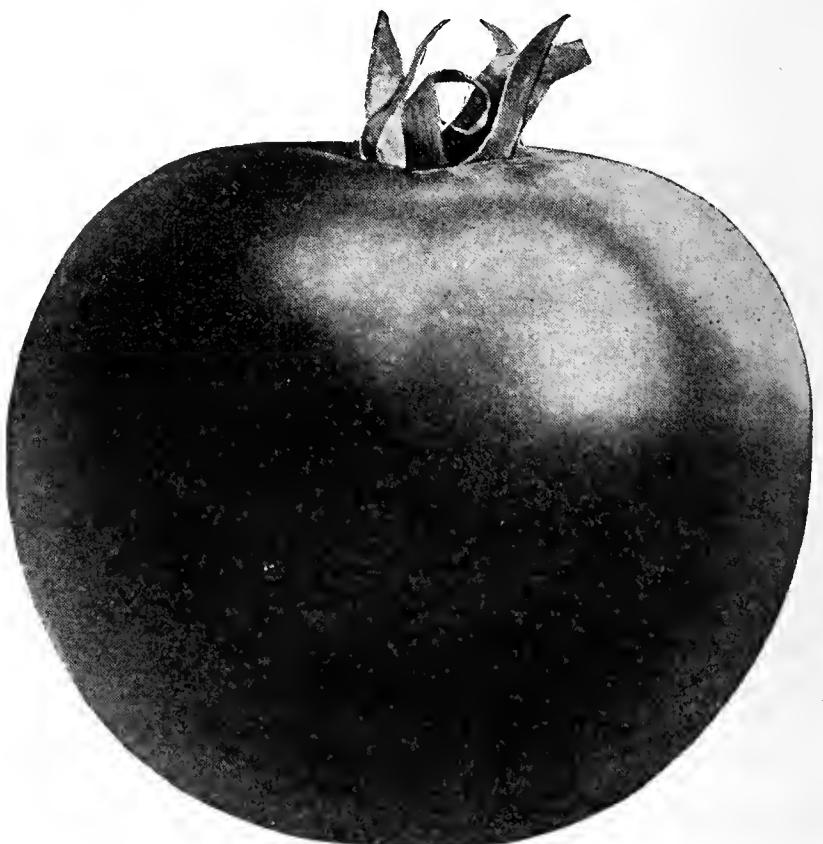
These pretty little tomatoes are useful for serving whole in salads, for preserves and pickles and for ornaments or novelties. They grow in large clusters. The vines are rather long and slender and produce an astonishing number of fruits.

RED PEAR. (88 days.) Small pear-shaped fruits about an inch in diameter. Sweet and of wonderful flavor and will keep a long time.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

YELLOW PEAR. (88 days.) Small fruits of the same shape and size as Red Pear, but of yellow color. Unexcelled for preserves.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.



Livingston's Globe, Improved

TURNIP

Plant 2 to 3 pounds per acre.

We list only the varieties that are best suited to Florida and Southern growing conditions. All our turnip seed is grown from special hand-selected and transplanted roots.

CULTURE. Plant in rows 1½ feet apart. Thin early, because any over-crowding will result in misshapen, slow-growing, poor quality roots. For best quality, turnips should be grown rapidly in rich, moist soil. Turnips can be planted every month in the year in Florida. Rutabagas are best grown as a late fall and winter crop.

**Prices quoted are postpaid.
Write for prices on larger quantities.**

KILGORE'S TOKYO MARKET. (35 days.) This variety is extremely early in maturing, producing very beautiful, attractive, white, globe-shaped roots, with a very fine tap root. Foliage grows upright, is louse resistant, but not as luxuriant and heavy as Japanese Foliage turnip. Where a very early, uniform, pure white, globe-shaped turnip is desired, Tokyo Market is the very best variety to plant. Our special stock of this variety is exceedingly uniform, all the roots being of similar shape and maturing about the same time, which makes it an ideal variety to grow for market. The roots are of exceptionally fine quality, and of exceedingly attractive market appearance.

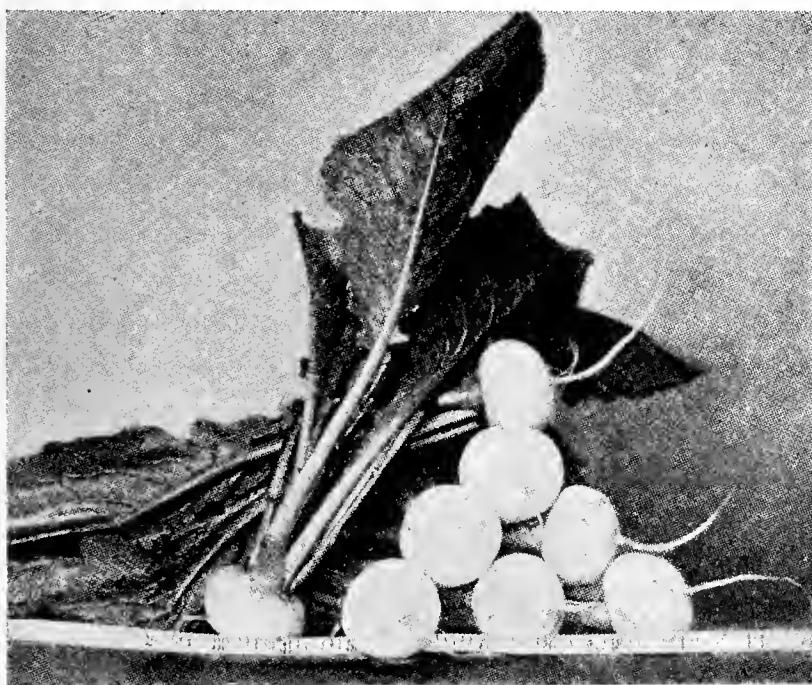
Pkt. 5c; ¼lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c.

KILGORE'S EARLY FLORIDA. (35 days.) We have an exceptionally fine stock of this early variety. Our seed is grown from special hand-selected and transplanted roots. The roots are of medium size, smooth, flat, and white, with a bright purple top, and extremely early. Recommended as an extra early home garden and local market variety.

Pkt. 5c; ¼lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c.

JAPANESE FOLIAGE TURNIP. (*Shogoin or Louse-resistant.*) (50 days.) A louse-resistant foliage turnip from Japan, which we are offering because of extremely promising results we have secured with it in our Proving Grounds. This turnip resists the hot, scorching sun, dry weather, and lice. It produces an immense yield of upright-growing foliage, which is always in good demand during late spring and summer in the South. The roots are white, semi-globe shaped, but more largely planted for the tops which are extremely large, thick, very succulent, tender, and of finest mild flavor for greens.

Pkt. 5c; ¼lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c.



Japanese Foliage Turnip



Purple-Top White Globe Turnip

PURPLE-TOP WHITE GLOBE. (50 days.) The roots are almost perfect globe-shaped, and the flesh and skin are pure white, colored a beautiful purple or red above ground. Very fine-grained and sweet, of superior quality. Grown most extensively in the South for shipment to northern markets.

Pkt. 5c; ¼lb. 15c; 1 lb. 40c.

WHITE GLOBE. (44 days.) A handsome, pure white, very large, perfectly round Turnip of fine quality. It has small tops, grows rapidly, and gets very large, producing a heavy yield per acre. Closely resembles Purple-Top White Globe except for color.

Pkt. 5c; ¼lb. 15c; 1 lb. 40c.

EARLY WHITE EGG. (45 days.) An early, oval or egg-shaped variety with clear white roots of medium size. The flesh is white, firm, fine-grained and sweet.

Pkt. 5c; ¼lb. 15c; 1 lb. 40c.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH. (42 days.) A very early, flat, pure white, smooth turnip, of medium size and fine quality.

Pkt. 5c; ¼lb. 15c; 1 lb. 40c.

RUTABAGA

AMERICAN IMPROVED RUTABAGA. (90 days.) The very finest Purple Top Rutabaga grown. The smooth roots attain a much larger size than turnips, are almost globular, being slightly oblong, pale yellow with a purple top, and with a very small neck. Flesh is yellow, solid, tender, not hard and stringy. For table use and stock feeding.

Pkt. 5c; ¼lb. 15c; 1 lb. 50c.

WATERMELON

Plant 1 pound per acre.

Our Bred-Rite watermelon seed stocks are produced by an expert seed grower and not by a commercial grower or shipper. Not a single melon is sold or shipped from our Bred-Rite Seed Growing Fields. Our Bred-Rite melon seed is the finest and best that can be secured anywhere. In selecting our stock seed, we saved melons from only the most vigorous growing, prolific vines, which produce melons of uniform color, shape and size, and of uniform high edible quality.

CULTURE. Watermelons may be grown on nearly all kinds of Florida soils that have good drainage, but rolling, sandy pine land is preferred. In general, new land is best for this crop in order to avoid diseases. The field should be checked off, planting the seed in hills 8 feet apart each way or 8 by 10 feet. Seed should be planted about 2 inches deep, and plants should be thinned to 2 or 3 plants per hill when they are still small and when all danger of frost is past, later thinning to 1 plant per hill for best results. The most successful growers apply a 4-7-5 fertilizer mixture about a week before planting the seed. A second application may be made if necessary when the vines begin to run. The fertilizer should be worked into the hills before planting at the rate of two pounds per hill, or 800 pounds per acre. The first planting of watermelons for an early crop in Florida should be made about January 1st and successive plantings may be made up to about the middle of February in Central and South Florida. Plantings in North Florida are made two or three weeks later.

For earlier melons try *Hotkaps*. (See page 57.)

**Prices quoted on Watermelon seed are postpaid.
Write for prices on larger quantities.**

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE DIXIE QUEEN. (90 days.) This sensational introduction has become one of the South's leading shipping melons. It possesses all the good qualities demanded by commercial growers, namely, good size, color, flavor, shipping quality and high yield. The almost round or square-shaped fruits average 32 pounds. The flesh is of a most attractive, rich, bright-red color. It is solid, with very few small white seeds. The outer skin is light green, striped and blotched with dark green. The rind, although thin, is tough and does not bruise easily, making it an ideal shipping melon. It is one of the sweetest-flavored and highest quality melons grown.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE FLORIDA FAVORITE.

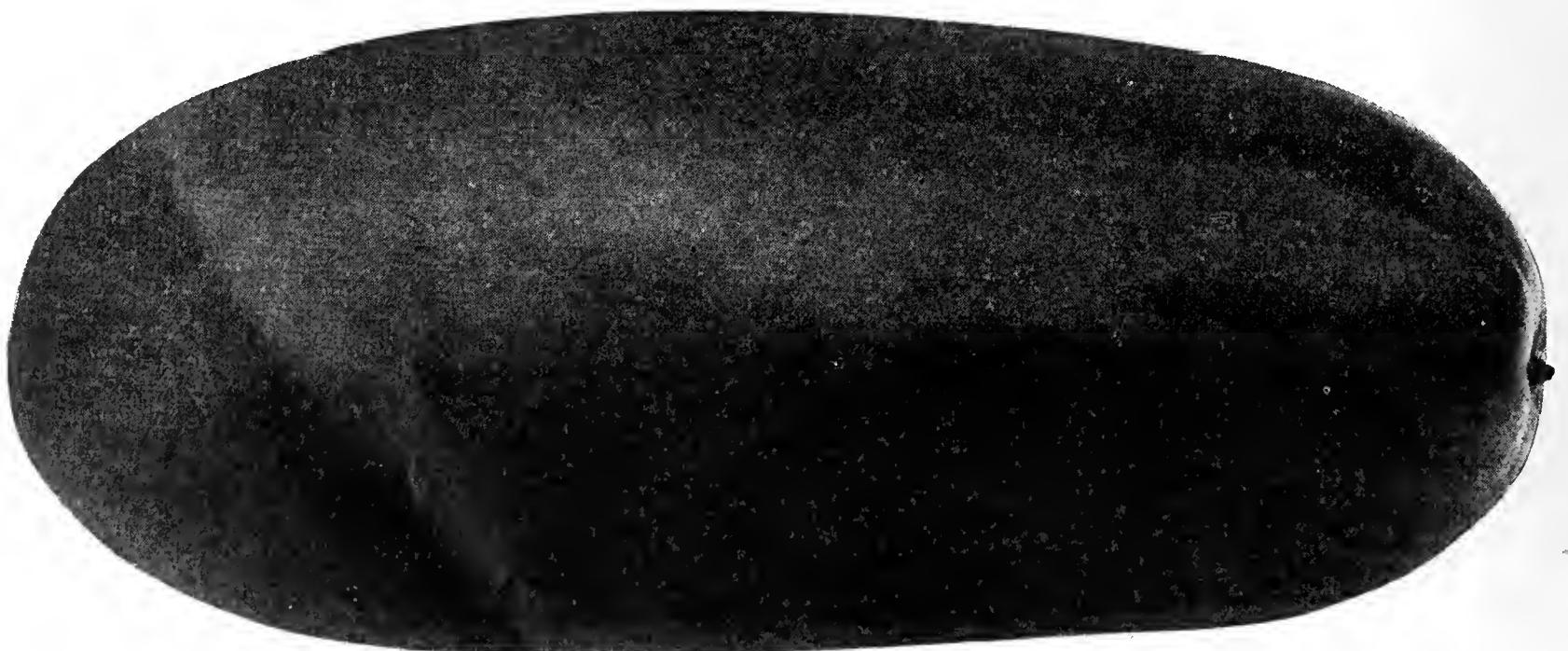
(95 days.) An early, long, medium-sized melon, irregularly striped with lighter green. The flesh is a deep red and very delicious. This melon does not ship very well, but it is a desirable variety for the garden and home market because of its high edible quality.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c.

KILGORE'S BRED - RITE LEESBURG. (New, Wilt-Resistant.)

(95 days.) This new variety originated by Dr. M. N. Walker of the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, and developed at Leesburg, Fla., is attracting more attention in Florida than any other variety of watermelon ever introduced. It not only is extremely resistant to Fusarium Wilt disease, which permits of its being grown on the same land successive years, but it also possesses desirable qualities for commercial shipping as well as a home garden melon. It makes a heavy, vigorous vine growth, which means prolificacy and high yields. The melons are elongated, like Watson, but are more symmetrical, somewhat shorter, and more chunky and blocky at both ends, having a shape ideal for loading in cars and for the markets. The rind is thin, but very tough and strong, making it a very good shipper. The smooth rind is of dark green color, stands more sun without sun-burning than any other green melon. The weight ranges from 28 to 30 lbs., an ideal size for market. The flesh is solid throughout, with an attractive deep rose-pink color, and with very few small white seeds. In cutting hundreds of melons no trace of white heart has ever been discovered. Exceedingly sweet, of fine firm texture, not stringy, and ripens clean to the rind with a sharp line of demarcation between flesh and rind. This variety is an ideal type for shipping and for market, and in addition it is highly resistant to wilt disease. Our stock of seed of this new variety was secured direct from Dr. M. N. Walker, the originator, who also personally inspected and rogued our seed growing fields. For these reasons, we are confident that no better strain of seed of this splendid new wilt-resistant variety can be secured anywhere. This variety should be in great demand among commercial melon growers, because of its desirable qualities as a shipping and market melon, and because it can be grown on wilt-infested soil. It should also be of particular value to home gardeners who, because of wilt disease in their soils, cannot grow any other variety of watermelon.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50.



Kilgore's Bred-Rite Leesburg (New, Wilt-Resistant)



Kilgore's Bred-Rite Early Kansas (New)

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE EARLY KANSAS. (NEW) (88 days.) This is a wonderful new watermelon, of Russian origin, which we predict will become one of Florida's leaders just as soon as it is better known. The vine is very vigorous and a robust grower, making it a very heavy cropper. It is extremely early, maturing seven to ten days earlier than Watson and Stone Mountain. Exceedingly prolific, producing an enormous number of melons, averaging 30 to 32 lbs. in weight. Very attractive in appearance, nearly round in form, light green but slightly darker than Dixie Queen, with broad, wavy stripes, broader and more wavy than Dixie Queen. The rind is very tough, making it a good keeper and shipper. Of finest sweet flavor, solid, bright red meat, with no white or stringy hearts, and containing very few buff colored seeds. This new variety possesses all the qualities desired in a good shipping melon. Seed supply limited.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE IMPROVED KLECKLEY'S SWEET OR WONDERMELON. (95 days.) This is an early melon for the local market and home garden. The vines are sturdy and prolific and the green rind fruit is long, slightly constricted toward the stem end, with a very crisp, sweet and fine flesh. The rind is too thin to make a good shipper, but because of its high edible quality it is very popular for home use and for local market.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c.

CHILIAN WHITE SEEDED. (90 days.) This is a very early, round melon. The tough, thick rind is green with darker stripings. The bright red flesh is very delicious. Average weight is twenty pounds. Grown extensively in West Indies for local use.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE STONE MOUNTAIN. (Improved Light Green Rind Strain.) (95 days.) This is an early melon and has become very popular in all the large Watermelon-growing districts. It is a large, round melon with deep red flesh that has a very delicious flavor. The medium hard, green rind makes it an excellent shipper. Vines are very prolific and the fruit has very few seeds, being almost all good, crisp, red meat clear to the rind, of delicious flavor and sweetness. Ours is the genuine, true to type, mingled light green color Stone Mountain. This strain has been developed and selected for uniformity and for high yields of true light green rind melons, free of white heart and solid meated throughout with few pure white seeds having a dark ring around the edge. There is a strain of large dark green rind Stone Mountain which has not been satisfactory. We have bred away from this type.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c.

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE IMPROVED WATSON. (100 days.) This is the most popular of all shipping melons. Cylindrical in shape, with medium dark green, thick, tough rind. The flesh is very firm, sweet, and has been bred especially for solid, deep red meat, entirely free of hard, white centers, commonly called white heart. Our stock of this variety is absolutely pure and has been developed for high yielding qualities of uniformly true to type melons.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c.

Avoid grief by placing your order for watermelon seed with The Kilgore Seed company, reputable and experienced seed specialists, with established stocks of fine character.

FIELD CORN

*Plant 7 pounds per acre.
For Roasting Ear and Sweet Corn, See Pages 14 and 15*

Kilgore's field corns have been bred for highest yield, purity, freedom from disease and strength of stalk, under our personal supervision. We inspect each field of seed corn to see that it is isolated from other varieties. The ears are inspected for trueness to type and are cured under the most approved methods, insuring high germination. The cost of a few cents an acre more for our Bred-Rite strains of field corn seed will pay you back in dollars at harvest time.

Kilgore's field corn seed is grown in isolated fields from the highest yielding pedigreed strains. The most perfect ears are selected, carefully dried and run over a long conveyor table, where expert corn pickers throw out every ear that is unsound, diseased or off-type. Only large ears with deep grain, straight rows and good tip and butt are saved. Each ear is hand tipped and butted, shelled and carefully graded to remove cracked or oversized grains.

Corn is a very economical crop to grow. It fits splendidly as a follow crop, sufficient fertilizer being left from previous vegetable crops to produce a good Corn crop. When the Corn is being laid by, sow cowpeas, beggarweed, soy beans, velvet beans, etc., between the rows, which may be plowed under after the corn is harvested thus greatly improving the soil for succeeding vegetable crops.

Treat Corn with Pyrox and keep the birds away. Pyrox also aids germination and facilitates securing a better stand. (See page 55.)

KILGORE'S IMPROVED FLORIDA FLINT. (82 days.) This new introduction was originated and developed in Union County, in North Florida, and in numerous trials it has shown great promise as a general purpose corn. It is an excellent keeper, being as near weevil-proof as it is possible to get any white corn. The small white cob is covered with long, deep, white, flinty grains. It is a heavy yielder and the husk grows well down over the end of the ear, which furnishes protection against weevils, worms and birds. This variety is very highly recommended as one of the best, medium-sized ear, white corns for general farm planting in Florida.

1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 95c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.25.

CUBAN OR HAVANA YELLOW FLINT. (96 days.) This Corn will grow under all kinds of adverse weather conditions. Small ears, small grain, and one of the hardiest of all flint Corns. It withstands weevils better than any other variety.

1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 85c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.00.

KILGORE'S RED COB PROLIFIC. (95 days.) Very early, a heavy yielder, producing large, heavy ears. It makes first-class "roasting-ears" of fine market appearance. Ears large and heavy, small red cob, deep grain, with the husk coming well over the end, affording great protection from weather, weevils, and birds. The grain is rather hard and flinty, and will keep much better than most sorts. It is one of the best feeding corns, and provides both quality and quantity.

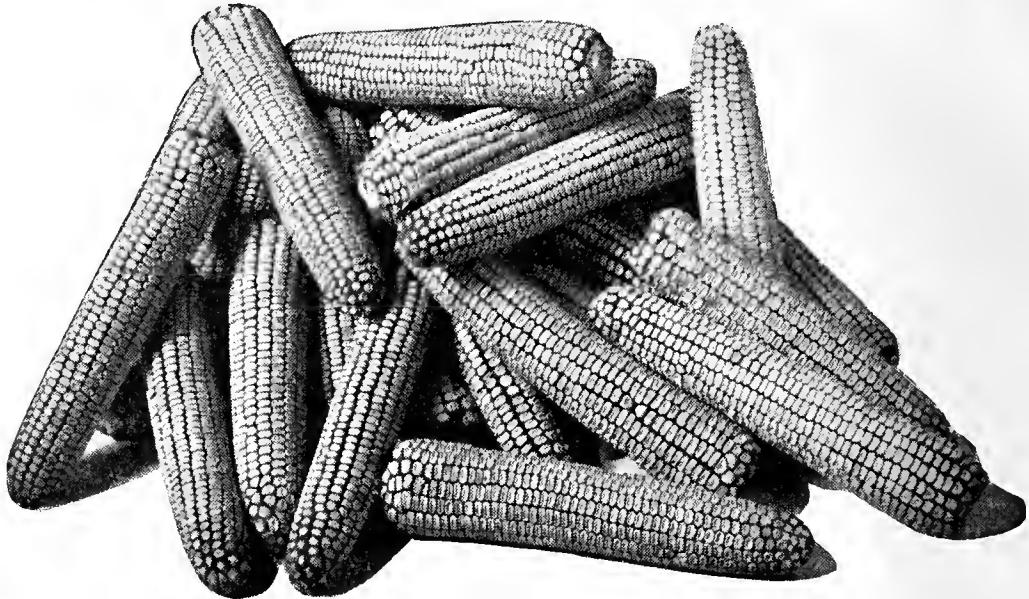
1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 85c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.00.

WHATLEY'S PROLIFIC. (98 days.) An early, very prolific, red cob corn. Especially well suited to Florida with the husk tightly covering the tip of the ears making it resistant to worm damage and damage from wet weather and from the attacks of birds.

1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 85c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.00.



HASTING'S PROLIFIC. (100 days.) This variety is of vigorous growth, rather late in maturity, but an immense yielder. Ears are medium size, usually two per stalk. Cob is small, covered with deep, white, hard kernels. Good for grain and for roasting ears.

1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 85c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.00.

IMPROVED GOLDEN DENT. (86 days.) A wonderful yielder, and does splendidly here in Florida. It is planted extensively for early use, but is too soft for a general crop. Has large, deep, broad grains, and is desirable where early feed is wanted.

1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 85c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.00.

HICKORY KING. (91 days.) A very desirable, early, heavy-yielding white Corn, with very large, deep, broad grain and small cob. Will do well on thin Florida soil and is popular as a fine roasting-ear Corn. Hickory King is a standard throughout the South and exceedingly popular in Florida as an early field Corn, but too soft for a good keeper.

1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 85c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.00.

MEXICAN JUNE. (89 days.) A splendid variety to plant in case your vegetable crop is a little late coming off the ground on which you desire to plant Corn. Furthermore, it is among the very best drought and heat-resistant varieties, which is frequently quite an important feature when making late plantings. This variety is very popular and a good yielder. May be used for roasting ears.

1/4 lb. 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 85c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.00.

POP CORN

Plant 10 pounds per acre.

IMPROVED BABY RICE (White). (90 days.) Selected and developed from the old style White Rice Pop Corn. It is larger in every respect than the old style, making taller plants, with many plants producing two to three ears. The ears are large, round, from three to five inches long, with many rows of kernels, and the kernels are long and slender in shape. It is a very heavy yielder. The cob is very small, so that 115 to 120 lbs. of ear corn will usually shell about 100 lbs. of shelled corn.

**Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$1.30;
25 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$11.00.**

GOLDEN BABY RICE (Yellow). Similar to White Baby Rice except for color, and is a little smaller.

**Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 20c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$1.30;
25 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$11.00.**

HIGH VITALITY SEED MUST BE PLANTED TO SECURE A GOOD STAND

*Kilgore's Bred-Rite Seeds Are Now Air-Conditioned.
This Means Higher Vitality, Better Germination and Stronger Plants.*

The Kilgore Seed Company, the leader in all new things pertaining to seeds, has installed in its central warehouse at Plant City, Florida, the most up-to-date dehumidifying machinery in order to maintain high vitality in all its seeds.

A seed is a living organism and must be dealt with as such if good results are to be obtained when planted under favorable conditions. Seeds, like other living organisms, respire or breathe. Experiments show that seeds kept in a humid atmosphere, with high temperature, absorb moisture, and respire or breathe rapidly, which means they use up their vital energy. With high moisture content in the seeds, the higher the temperature the greater the respiration, and the quicker the loss of vitality of the seeds. By reducing the water content of seeds, respiration is reduced and vitality is conserved and greatly prolonged.

Our experiments show that moisture has a more important bearing on respiration in seeds than has temperature, thus, if excess moisture is controlled, and if the seeds are kept in a dry atmosphere, respiration will be reduced and the vitality of the seeds will be retained and life is greatly prolonged. Our experiments have shown further that if the seed is dry, it requires a very long period of high temperature to cause injury.

Our tests show further that seeds kept in cold storage, or in cold climates, where humidity cannot be lowered sufficiently, absorb a considerable quantity of moisture. When these seeds, high in moisture content, are then brought out of cold storage, or from the cold climates and are subjected to ordinary conditions of high humidity and high temperature, they go down in germination rapidly. It is true that the respiratory activities in the seeds are much reduced in low temperatures, and the vital energy of the seed is thus conserved, but when the seed is taken out of cold storage into hot, humid climates, the greater amount of reserve energy in these seeds causes a more vigorous activity within the seed cells, and the seeds go down in vitality much more rapidly than if they had not been kept in cold storage or in cold climates. Our experiments show that in partially drying seeds, the opposite effect is apparent, that is, it takes a longer time for the seeds to absorb moisture from the atmosphere than otherwise, due to the contracting of the seed coats. However, when this dry seed is planted in moist soil it absorbs moisture

rapidly and germination is accelerated because of the conserved vitality of the dry seeds.

The relative humidity in Kilgore's new Dehumidified Warehouse is maintained uniformly at 50 per cent, whereas, outside conditions during the summer months the relative humidity ranges from 75 to 95 per cent. In similar manner, the temperature in the warehouse is maintained uniformly at 80 degrees whereas in ordinary storage it ranges from 80 to 98 degrees in summer. This efficient dehumidifying equipment has been installed by The Kilgore Seed Company as the result of experiments conducted in their warehouse and laboratory during the past five years.

This dehumidifier insures our customers against getting seeds which go down in germination rapidly, or seeds in a weakened condition, that will not give a rapid germination or good stand when planted. Seeds kept in open storage absorb excessive moisture, which moisture, especially in periods of high temperature, causes the life processes in the seeds to go on at a very rapid rate. This devitalizes the seeds, and thus prevents rapid, strong germination, and causes the production of small weak seedlings. Seeds in open storage, or cold storage, due to absorption of moisture, gain in weight, so that when you purchase Kilgore's Bred-Rite Air Conditioned Seeds, from which the excess moisture has been removed in order to retain the high vitality of the seeds, you will get more seeds in a pound, due to the fact that they weigh less, being devoid of excess moisture, and in addition, they are in better condition for planting. Our improved storage facilities prolong the vitality of Kilgore's Bred-Rite seeds, and also insure the production of more vigorous seedlings. This additional service is provided to give you in Kilgore's Bred-Rite Air Conditioned seeds, more and better seeds for your money.

In addition to keeping our seeds in artificially dried store-rooms, we have one of the most up-to-date seed testing laboratories where samples of all of our seed stocks are tested at regular intervals to further insure our customers against planting low vitality seeds. In our laboratory, tests are made every six weeks of all seed stocks in our warehouse, mail order department and our eighteen distributing points.



A close up view of one of our seed testers. In these testing machines germination tests are made in the laboratory under ideal conditions. We make corresponding tests in the soil so that we know at all times the correct germination of all seed stocks we have on hand. Seed stocks that are found to be failing in germination and will soon be too low to give a good stand, are immediately removed from our warehouse and distributing plants and are destroyed.



GRASS SEED

We are not bound for any definite time by the prices quoted in this Catalog. All prices are subject to change without notice. We recommend that you order as early as possible. Our grass seeds are recleaned, well-bagged, and of highest quality stocks.

**All Grass Seed Prices Quoted are F. O. B. Plant City, Except 1-lb. Lots, Which are Prepaid.
Prices Quoted on Centipede and St. Augustine Grass Sprigs are F. O. B. Our Florida Nursery.**

BERMUDA GRASS (Unhulled)

Sow 25 to 100 pounds per acre.

Seed can be sown from March to November, and should be mixed with fine soil when sowing to get a good even distribution. For pasture, use 25 pounds per acre; for lawns or golf courses, where a heavy thick sod is desired, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pound per 100 square feet or 100 pounds per acre. Bermuda Grass makes a beautiful velvety, permanent lawn where plenty of water is available and proper care given. When Bermuda Grass turns brown in late fall and winter, give it a good application of sheep manure at the rate of 5 pounds per 100 square feet, or 1 ton to acre, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pound Italian Rye Grass per 100 square feet, or 200 pounds to acre, broadcasting both seed and sheep manure right on top of Bermuda Grass, with no cultivation, but plenty of water. This will give a beautiful green lawn throughout winter and spring.

1 lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$3.30; 25 lbs. \$7.75; 100 lbs. \$30.00.

CARPET GRASS

Sow 25 to 100 pounds per acre.

Plant in fall from October to December, and in spring from March to June. For pasture use 25 pounds of seed per acre broadcast. Carpet Grass is desirable for lawns and golf courses, and for this purpose use $\frac{1}{4}$ pound for 100 square feet, or 100 pounds per acre. Carpet Grass, like practically all other grasses, thrives where plenty of moisture is available and the richer the soil the better. The more mowing, trampling and grazing it has, the better it likes it and the better the lawn.

Lb. 30c. Write for prices on larger lots.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS

Sow 50 to 200 pounds per acre.

This is a very valuable and desirable fall and winter grass for Florida, but not permanent, giving way as soon as warm weather comes on; however, for quickly grown beautiful green lawns, golf greens, and fairways it cannot be excelled. Planted earlier part of October it will be ready for the mower in three to four weeks, and will make vigorous, luxuriant growth throughout fall and winter and well up into late spring. Do not plant before October 1 and later than March. For lawn or golf-course work, plant $\frac{1}{2}$ pound seed per 100 square feet, or 200 pounds per acre. This will give good, heavy, thick sod. For grazing or hay, plant at rate of 50 pounds per acre.

1 lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.10; 25 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$9.00.

HULLED BERMUDA GRASS

Sow 1 to 2 pounds to each 1,000 square feet of lawn.

This is the highest grade Bermuda grass seed. Formerly thought impossible, the hard, almost water-tight hulls of the seed are removed. This revolutionizes Bermuda lawn planting because of the quick, sure results it produces, the seed germinating in a week with proper moisture conditions.

1 lb. 55c; 10 lbs. \$4.80; 25 lbs. \$11.50; 100 lbs. \$45.00.

SUDAN GRASS

Sow 5 to 20 pounds per acre.

Seed can be sown from March to August, either in cultivated rows 30 inches apart at the rate of 5 pounds per acre, or broadcast at the rate of 20 pounds per acre. By getting a good thick stand the hay will be of much finer quality. Sudan Grass may be used as a green feed same as cattail millet, as it grows out immediately after being cut, or makes a fine pasture.

A mixture of Sudan Grass and cowpeas makes an excellent summer and early fall pasture. Use a mixture of 10 pounds Sudan Grass, and a bushel of peas per acre, and to get most even distribution, it is better to sow the two seeds separately.

Write for prices.

BITTER BLUE-STEMMED ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS (Chinch Bug Resistant)

Use 1 bushel of sprigs per 800 square feet.

This strain is better in every way than the old variety of St. Augustine. It is a stronger grower, is much tougher, holds its color in cold weather, has a longer and stronger root system, so will stand more dry weather. The joints are close, and the runners grow flat on the ground. It does well in shaded places. It is extremely chinch bug resistant. The sprigs should be planted in well prepared soil, setting about twelve inches apart each way.

Shipped only by express, direct from the Nursery.

Not prepaid. 1 bu. \$1.50; 5 bu. \$7.00; 10 bu. \$13.50.

CENTIPEDE GRASS

Plant 1 bushel of sprigs per 600 square feet

This variety forms a very heavy sod, choking out even Bermuda grass and sand spurs. It never needs weeding and is very easy to mow. This grass is practically disease-free. Centipede grass is planted by sprigs, 3 to 5 inches long, in rows 12 inches apart, and 3 to 4 inches apart in the rows. Insert the sprigs in the ground, leaving about $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch showing. Do not cover them entirely. For the first few months the lawn will need careful watering and some fertilizer.

Shipped only by express, direct from the Nursery.

Not prepaid. 1 bu. \$1.25; 5 bu. \$5.50; 10 bu. \$9.50.

FIELD SEED

*We are not bound for any definite time by the prices quoted in this Catalog.
All prices are subject to change without notice. We recommend that you order early.*

BEGGARWEED (*Florida Clover*)

Sow 10 pounds per acre.

F.O.B. Plant City, except lb. lots, which are prepaid.

Perfectly adapted to Florida sandy soil, and makes one of the finest pastures, also a splendid quality of most nutritious hay.

Where the land is once well seeded with Beggarweed, you do not have to plant it any more, as it will come up year after year. If cut for hay at the time the first flowers appear, the roots will send up a second crop which may be saved for seed and from which enough seed will scatter to insure a crop for next season.

The seed may also be scattered in the corn rows at the time of the last cultivation. For the best quality of hay, the crop should be cut when 3 to 4 feet high, or at the beginning of the blooming period. Plant the seed from April to August, at the rate of 10 pounds per acre. Cover seed shallow, as it is small, and if put in the ground too deep it cannot germinate.

1 lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.75; 25 lbs. \$6.50; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

BENNE OR SESAME

Sow 4 to 5 pounds per acre.

Prepaid.

A tall growing annual herb, about three feet high, producing flowers followed by seed pods, which shatter the oily seeds in great profusion. These seeds are relished by poultry and a great use at present is a crop to attract and feed wild birds, especially quail and partridges. This is one of the finest plants that can be grown for poultry feed. Plant from March to July, drilling seed thinly in rows three to four feet apart. Can be planted until July. Cultivate the same as corn. Benne matures in about four weeks and seeds will continue to develop for about three months after it begins to ripen. Benne will do well on any soil suitable for corn.

Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.75; 25 lbs. \$6.50.

CHUFAS

Sow 1 to 1½ pecks per acre.

(90 days.) This is a species of ground nut, easily grown, and a wonderful hog fattening crop. Plant from April to August. Cultivation is the same as for bunch peanuts. Can be left in the ground until time to turn the hogs in, the hogs doing the harvesting. Make rows three feet apart, dropping seeds six to eight inches apart in the row, and covering about two inches. Especially suitable for sandy and loamy soils. Highly recommended for Florida and the Lower South.

1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 11 lbs. (pk.) \$1.00; 44 lbs. (bu.) \$3.50.

CROTALARIA

Sow 5 to 20 pounds per acre.

F.O.B. Plant City, except lb. lots, which are prepaid.

It is particularly desirable as a cover-crop for groves, truck and farm-lands, and does well on all kinds of soil except muck. It is a legume, thus adding a large amount of nitrogen to the soil, which in experiment station tests has been found to range from 83 to 207 pounds per acre. It makes a very profuse growth, furnishing an abundance of green material for humus. It can be mowed once a year, just as it starts to bloom; this will keep it from becoming too coarse. If cut 10 inches above the surface of the ground, the plant will produce the second growth and sufficient seed for reseeding the land the following year.

Crotalaria should be sown broadcast from March to June, on well-prepared land usually at the rate of 10 to 12 pounds of Striata and Spectabilis seed per acre, and 3 to 5 pounds Intermedia, depending on how thick the coverage is desired, and harrowed lightly.

CROTALARIA (Continued)

Intermedia. This is the newest strain of Crotalaria introduced from Africa a few years ago, and has been thoroughly tested at the Florida Experiment Station for several years, where it has shown to have much promise for Florida. It grows much the same as the other two Crotalarias commonly grown in Florida, the plants however have smaller leaves and are somewhat less vigorous in growth than the other two. It is hollow stemmed like Spectabilis and can be easily worked into the soil. It does well on high ground but seems best adapted to the better sandy soils. The Florida Experiment Station has had good success planting the seed at the rate of three pounds per acre in rows three and one-half feet apart. It can then be cultivated much the same as corn. Seed of this strain is smaller than seed of the other two, and should be planted about an inch and one-half to two inches deep as soon as the danger of frost is past. Intermedia makes a good cover crop to plow under and cattle eat it more readily than they do the other two species. We have a very pure strain of seed of this new Crotalaria, it having been grown in well isolated locations, away from all other Crotalarias.

1 lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 25 lbs. \$4.75; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

Striata. This is the original strain of Crotalaria, originated and developed in Puerto Rico, and first introduced to Florida growers by the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station several years ago. It is best adapted to dry, sandy soils such as are found in the citrus grove lands of central Florida, and it is used very extensively to improve sandy citrus soils by adding organic matter and nitrogen, two things most needed by this type of soil for economical and successful production of citrus fruits.

1 lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lbs. \$4.00; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

Spectabilis. This variety is not as fibrous as Striata, the growth is much heavier, and the stems are hollow. As a result, it can be plowed under easier and it rots much quicker. The seed, which is much larger than Striata, matures a little earlier and more uniformly, making it a surer and heavier seeder. Spectabilis is best adapted to low moist soils, but also does well on sandy soils with plenty of moisture.

1 lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$3.40; 100 lbs. \$12.50.



Crotalaria Spectabilis

Valuable for Adding Organic Matter and Nitrogen to the Soil

FIELD SEED Continued

WHITE KAFFIR CORN

Sow 10 pounds for grain and 1 bushel per acre for forage.

Kaffir Corn has become more valuable every year because of its drought resisting qualities. Grows 4 to 5 feet high, very stocky and leafy; valuable alike for forage and grain. Plant from March to August, in rows 3 feet apart, drilling seed thinly like sorghum. If wanted for grain, principally, let heads mature on the stalk and then the whole stalk may be cut for fodder after the seed heads have been cut. If wanted for fodder, mainly, cut down the stalks when the first seed heads begin to appear, leaving 4 to 5 inches of stubble. From this stubble will spring a second growth, making an excellent crop for forage and a fair crop of grain. Stalks keep green and juicy to the last. For poultry feed and small grain it is unexcelled.

1 lb. 25c, postpaid. Write for prices on larger lots.

CHICKEN CORN—WHITE SEEDED (*Egyptian Wheat*)

Sow 8 to 10 pounds per acre.

F.O.B. Plant City except pound lots which are prepaid.

This is a sorghum with extra large, loose, bushy heads, covered thickly with small grains. If left standing, the grains drop off in a scattering manner, and the chickens gather them. If grown on a large scale, the large, well filled heads can be cut at maturity and fed to the poultry as desired. It is best to sow the seed thinly in three to four foot rows, leaving two to three plants to every three feet of row. If planted in small batches it is best to plant near the chicken houses so chickens can feed on the seeds as they fall. White Seeded Chicken Corn, with ease of growth, sure crop and heavy yields, will go a long way towards solving the poultry feed problem. It is the cheapest and best chicken feed you can grow.

1 lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.10; 25 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$8.00.

COWPEAS

Sow 1 bushel per acre.

Cowpeas may be sown any time from March to September broadcast or in drills 3 to 4 feet apart. From 1 to 2 bushels per acre are used in broadcasting and from 2 to 3 pecks for seeding in drills, or considerably less of the small-seeded varieties.

Due to the unstable condition of the market, we were unable to make price quotations on field varieties of Cowpeas when this catalog went to press. Write for prices, indicating variety and quantity desired.

Field Varieties of Cowpeas

Suwannee. This variety is a much better hay producer than any of the old varieties. Besides its high yielding qualities, the Suwannee holds its foliage long and continues growth after other varieties have lost their leaves. This makes it possible to postpone hay-making during wet weather, or at times of emergencies. The variety ranks with Iron and Brabham in resistance to root knot.

Iron. This variety is one of the most valuable Cowpeas in cultivation on account of its disease-resisting qualities. It is entirely immune from wilt and root-knot. Medium early, will stand more wet weather than most other varieties, and is a very heavy viner. Like Brabham, it is of erect growth, vigorous, prolific and holds its leaves better than other varieties.

Brabham. The Brabham Cowpea is absolutely immune from wilt and root-knot which attack some other varieties, makes fine, vigorous growth of vines, is early, and, where planted in March, April, or May, two good cuttings of hay can be made.

Whippoorwill. Very early, prolific, makes good growth of vines, and is a good variety for general purposes.

Black. Especially well adapted to sandy soils where it makes a luxuriant growth and a fine crop of peas. It is a favorite for growing in corn.

Mixed. The advantage claimed for sowing Mixed Cowpeas is that they produce an exceedingly heavy growth of vines for forage or soil improvement.



Suwannee Cowpeas

A New Variety Noted for Its High Production of Hay

Table Varieties of Cowpeas

Extra Early Ramshorn Blackeye Peas. This is the earliest maturing large Blackeye pea. Matures sweet tender peas two months after planting and continues to bear if green peas are kept picked. The prolific heavy yield, along with attractive appearance of the large mature peas, extreme earliness, and good keeping qualities make it a most popular Blackeye pea for southern trucking. The delicious flavor and large long pods which are easily shelled make it very popular with home gardeners. The vine produces large leaves with a very vigorous growth.

**1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, pk. \$1.50; bu. \$5.50.**

Blue Goose. This is an early Crowder Pea type. A fine table Pea as well as a splendid soil-improver and stock Pea. Pods are long, and the seed is very large and speckled.

**1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, pk. \$1.25; bu. \$4.50.**

California Blackeye. This is one of the best varieties of cowpeas for table use. Very early and very prolific. A standard heavy-bearing, strong-growing variety for easy growth.

**1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, pk. \$1.00; bu. \$3.75.**

Early or Two-Crop Conch. A most delicious table Pea. Does not make a great deal of vine. Two crops a year can be grown on the same ground. Of very high edible quality, delicious, tender, and sweet flavored.

**1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, pk. \$1.60; bu. \$5.75.**

Sugar Crowder. This is one of the earliest, most prolific and best flavored table peas for eating green and as dried shell peas.

**1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, pk. \$1.60; bu. \$5.75.**

FIELD SEED *Continued*

CATTAI OR PEARL MILLET

Sow 8 to 10 pounds per acre.

F.O.B. Plant City except pound lots which are prepaid.

This is one of the best yielders of green forage and continues to grow and produce through the entire season if cut frequently enough to prevent its growing to seed. A tropical plant making an enormous growth all through our long Southern summers. Relished by all kinds of stock, and they eat it greedily. No plant will go further towards solving the forage problem in Florida and the South than Cattail Millet. It ought to be grown on every Southern farm. Plant in early spring as soon as frost danger is past. Can be planted as late as August. Sow thinly in rows three feet apart.

1 lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

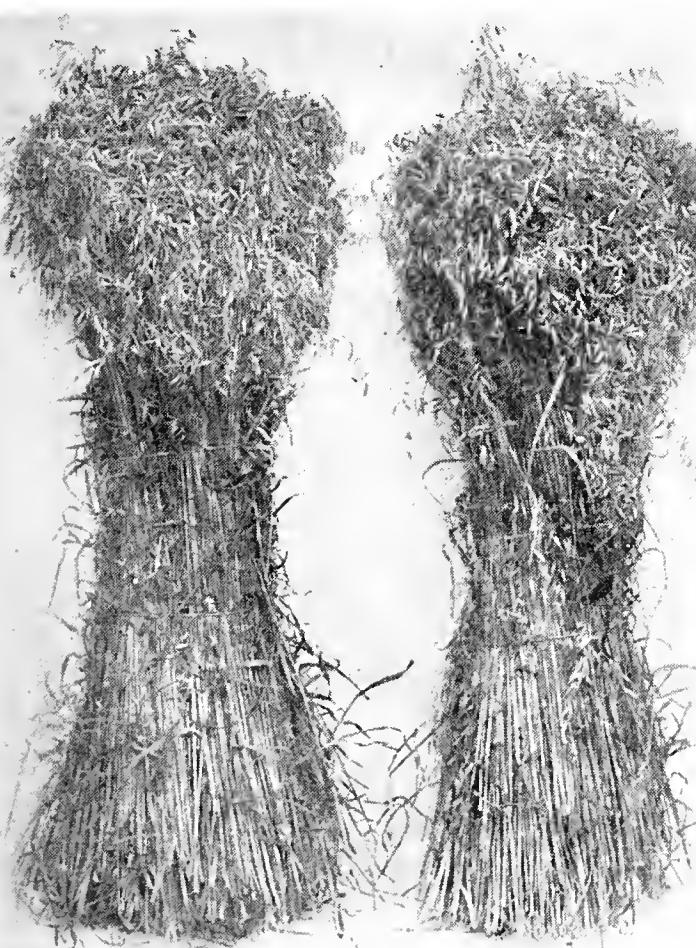
GOLDEN MILLET (*Formerly called German Millet*)

Sow 1 bushel per acre.

Golden Millet is an important and nutritious hay crop, relished by horses and cattle. Seed thickly, not less than one bushel per acre. For an early hay crop plant in March and April. For a second crop plant in July and August. It matures in from six to eight weeks after seeding. Cut while in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head, because after that the hay quality decreases. For a large yielding, nutritious, quick growing hay crop there is nothing better than Golden Millet.

1 lb. 25c, postpaid. Write for prices on larger lots.

Our field seed for Florida and the South is not purchased on the open market, but is grown year after year for us by the same seed growers who have made a specialty of producing field crops for seed. For these reasons, when you plant Kilgore's field seed, which has been produced for you by specialists, you may be certain of getting the best strains of high yielding varieties adapted especially to Florida and Southern growing conditions. Such seed costs more to produce, and is worth more to plant than the ordinary run of field seed.



Fulghum Oats



Coker's Fulgrain (33-19)

OATS

Sow 1½ to 2 bushels per acre.

A bushel weighs 32 pounds.

Plant in drills 1½ feet apart and cover seed 2 to 3 inches deep. If the seed is broadcast, use tooth harrow. The best time to plant oats in Florida is October and November.

Coker's Fulgrain (33-19) (*New, extra early, cold and smut resistant.*) (120 days.) This is one of the latest strains of seed oats bred and developed by Coker's Pedigreed Seed Company, the South's foremost seed breeders, and is probably the best all around oat ever introduced for the southern planter. It has been named Fulgrain from the beautiful, plump, heavy grains made by this new variety. It is an extremely high yielder of high quality grain. It is very resistant to cold and storm injury. In addition, it is very resistant to smut. It is very high in feeding value as compared to other varieties. It stools out splendidly, thus requiring less seed per acre than other varieties, five pecks per acre being the recommended rate of seeding. This new oat has all the qualities of a perfect oat for the southern farmer.

**1 lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 8 lbs. (pk.) 50c; 32 lbs. (bu.) \$1.35.**

Fulghum. (110 days.) Undoubtedly this is one of the South's very best. Almost as early as the Burt, it is a far heavier yielder, rustproof, entirely beardless, and drought-resistant. If you are not familiar with this variety, we assure you that you need not have any hesitancy in planting Fulghum Oats.

**1 lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 8 lbs. (pk.) 45c; 32 lbs. (bu.) \$1.25.**

Burt. (90-day.) (90 to 100 days.) Quick-maturing and one of Florida's most popular Oats. It is a sure cropper, and can be planted later than any other variety.

**1 lb. 15c; 2 lbs. 25c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 8 lbs. (pk.) 45c; 32 lbs. (bu.) \$1.25.**

FIELD SEED *Continued*

PEANUTS

Sow 1 bushel per acre.

In addition to the crop of nuts for hogs, peanuts yield a large quantity of nutritious dry forage. Florida Runner Peanuts are by far the best when grown to fatten hogs, as they can be left in the ground until eaten, but not so with the Valencia or Spanish Peanuts, because they must be harvested as soon as matured, or they will sprout and come up the first wet spell.

It is better to shell the seed that is to be planted. If planted in corn, a bushel will plant 4 acres, but where planted solid it requires a bushel of seed per acre, in 3-foot rows, dropping seeds in hills a foot apart.

Valencia. (100 days.) This variety is adapted for growing in light sandy soils. It fills the demand for a peanut that is large and contains more nuts than the common varieties. Pods are large, well-filled, usually containing 3 or 4 nuts.

1 lb. 20c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 5½ lbs. (pk.) 80c; 22 lbs. (bu.) \$2.75.

Small Spanish. (90 days.) This is the little white Spanish Peanut, very productive and one of the surest croppers. The nuts stick to the vine in harvesting and both tops and nuts are fed to cows, horses, and hogs as a whole-grain ration.

1 lb. 15c, postpaid. Write for prices on larger lots.

Improved Spanish. (95 days.) This variety can be planted closer than others, is more easily cultivated and gathered because the nuts cling firmly to the roots. Not as large as some other kinds, but the nuts entirely fill the pod and are very sweet and delicious in flavor. Very easily cured.

1 lb. 20c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 6¼ lbs. (pk.) 80c; 25 lbs. (bu.) \$2.75.

Florida Runner. (120 days.) This is the principal variety for hog feed, as the nuts will remain in the ground in good condition all fall until eaten out by the hogs.

1 lb. 15c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 6¼ lbs. (pk.) 50c; 25 lbs. (bu.) \$1.40.



Florida Runner Peanuts

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Sow 4 pounds in drills or 8 to 10 pounds broadcast per acre.

F.O.B. Plant City except lb. lots or less which are prepaid.

For early Spring, Fall or Winter planting for quick green forage or grazing for hogs and poultry, there is nothing equal to Dwarf Essex Rape. While mostly planted in Fall and early winter, it may be planted in early Spring, but it will not stand much warm weather. It makes a quick succulent growth. It may be used as a substitute for turnip greens. The tops look like Rutabagas and growth is similar yet larger, but Rape makes no fleshy roots. It can be planted in rows like turnips, or broadcast covering by a light harrowing. It is ready for grazing in eight to ten weeks after planting. After cutting, or grazing it keeps coming out again. Rape can be sown with fine results any month from August to March. It is a splendid green feed and forage crop relished by all kinds of stock and is relished especially by milk cows and increases the production of milk. It is also valuable for hogs and poultry, and makes an exceptionally fine hog pasture.

Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.30; 25 lbs. \$3.00;
100 lbs. \$11.00.

RICE

Sow ½ bushel per acre.

Rice makes fine feed for both stock and poultry. Prepare the ground thoroughly and drill ½ bushel per acre in 2½-foot rows and cultivate a few times. Should be planted in March or April in order that it may mature at a time to miss the rice-bird season. If planted in June and July it will also miss the bird season.

Gopher. This is a very popular variety for Florida, and is generally known as Upland Rice. Grains heavy, broad, and flat.

Write for prices.

Pearl. (White.) This variety is used extensively in Florida. Produces long, slender grains.

Write for prices.

Fortuna. This is the standard long grain rice used extensively in Cuba and the West Indies.

Write for prices.

RYE

Sow 1 peck in drills; broadcast 1 bushel per acre.

Rye is perhaps the most valuable and leading fall and winter forage crop for Florida. Absolutely dependable and will yield an enormous amount of grazing throughout the fall and winter season. Relished by live stock and poultry.

Rye can be planted from September to January, but October, November, and December are the best months in which to plant. If you wish to cut and feed green instead of grazing it, plant in drills, 3 feet apart, using a peck of seed per acre, but where planted broadcast, it will take 1 bushel to seed an acre.

Florida Black Rye. A standard upright, tall-growing variety and a type that always gives satisfactory results in Florida. Northern or western varieties of rye have a tendency to fall over on the ground and are not suitable for grazing or cutting in Florida. Florida Black and Abruzzi are tall, upright growing varieties and both are ready for grazing in six to eight weeks.

1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.00; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$3.50.

Abruzzi. Best tall-growing variety, producing a heavier tonnage of green feed and grain than any other type. Tall and upright, early and heavy yielder.

1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) 85c; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$2.75.

FIELD SEED Continued

SESBANIA

Sow 40 lbs. per acre.

F.O.B. Plant City, except pound lots which are postpaid.

During the past few years, Sesbania has been attracting attention in different parts of Florida as a cover crop, to grow on land that is more or less covered with water. Unlike other cover crops, Sesbania will grow in water, and will grow ideally well in the hot weather of midsummer on low, wet land. Sesbania is valuable under these conditions, not only as a green manure cover crop, but also as a means of killing out Bermuda Grass, nut grass and other weeds. Because of the fact that Sesbania grows so rapidly, and makes such a heavy dense growth quickly, it smothers out all weed growth. In addition to all this, it being a leguminous crop, forming nodules on the roots, it fixes atmospheric nitrogen, which nitrogen is added to the soil.

In order to get rapid and high germination on Sesbania seed, it is important to have the seed scarified. Scarified seed will usually germinate in from three to five days after planting. It is generally recommended to plant Sesbania seed at the rate of thirty to forty pounds per acre, even a little heavier if weeds are bad. It is usually planted in late May, June and July, and a dense tall growth is obtained in about two months, at which time the crop may be plowed under with a disk plow, and the stalks will rapidly rot.

1 lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$11.00.

SORGHUM

Amount of seed needed per acre depends upon the purpose for which planted.

The uses of Sorghum are many, such as green feed, hay, pasture, silage, syrup, etc.

It is a common practice to sow Sorghum and cowpeas together for hay and pasture purposes, which is excellent for either. Where sown together use about $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Sorghum and 1 bushel of cowpeas per acre, sown broadcast. Planted in drills alone in 3-foot rows use 1 peck per acre; where planted for making syrup, use only 5 pounds of seed; or where sown broadcast for forage use 1 bushel of seed per acre. Plant from March to August.

Early Amber. (65 days.) This is the earliest and by far the most popular of all varieties. Grown almost exclusively for a forage crop, either alone or broadcast with peas. Not good for syrup.

1 lb. 25c, postpaid. Write for prices on larger lots.

Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane. (For Syrup.) This is the standard cane for syrup making in the South. The stalks are ten to twelve feet tall, and contain an abundance of juice and also produce plenty of leaves for fodder. Not only valuable for syrup making, but will make a large amount of forage and green feed for livestock.

**1 lb. 25c; postpaid.
Not prepaid, 12½ lbs. (pk.) \$1.00; 50 lbs. (bu.) \$3.50.**

SOY BEANS

Sow 1 peck to 1 bushel per acre.

Soy Beans are a great nitrogen-gathering agency and a wonderful soil improver. They do excellently planted in corn, and will not injure it by climbing. Plant either between corn hills or in middles.

Prepare the land as for cowpeas, sowing the seed from March 1 to July 1, a peck of seed per acre, in drills 3 feet apart, dropping two seeds every 6 inches in the drill, or, broadcast, one bushel per acre. Do not plant the seed over $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. Cut for hay when pods are well formed, or let the beans mature if wanted for seed.

Mammoth Yellow. (110 days.) There are many varieties of soy beans, but our experience has proven that Mammoth Yellow is the best for Florida and the South. It is a strong vigorous grower and heavy yielder of large seeds and also produces an abundance of foliage.

**1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 30c, postpaid.
Write for prices on larger lots.**

SUNFLOWER

Sow 6 pounds per acre.

F.O.B. Plant City, except pound lots or less which are postpaid.

Mammoth Russian. Grown principally for the seed, which makes an ideal poultry feed. Matures quickly, is inexpensive to grow, and produces an immense yield, the Mammoth Russian making three to four times as much seed as ordinary varieties. It is also used extensively as a windbreak for beans. Plant from March to September. Plant the same as you would corn, sowing seed in drills three feet apart, and hills one foot apart in the drill, thinning out to one stalk in the hill when four to six inches high. Any soil suitable for corn will grow a good crop of sunflower.

1 lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$11.00.

VELVET BEANS

Sow 1 to 2 pecks per acre.

Velvet Beans furnish one of Florida's most valuable crops for enriching the land, as soil-conditioners and builders. Velvet Beans are good for groves; fine for truck lands in building up the humus; good pasture for cattle and hogs; and fine land renovators. Plant from March to August.

Due to the unstable condition of the market, we were unable to make price quotations on Velvet Beans when this catalog went to press. Write for prices, indicating variety and quantity desired.

Bunch Velvet Bean. (120 days.) On account of bush habit, this is a very desirable variety to plant in groves or orchards.

Osceola. (140 days.) A splendid producer of both seed and vine. This is one of the most popular varieties for Florida and the South.

Chinese. (120 days.) This variety will make more vines and seed than many others of the Velvet Bean family. Free from stinging fuzz, like the Old Speckled Velvet, and four weeks earlier.

90-Day. (90 to 100 days.) This variety makes a very luxuriant growth and an abundant amount of foliage for pasture and soil improvement. It matures much quicker than any other kind.

Old Florida Velvet Bean. (180 days.) This variety makes a rank growth of vines and leaves, and will remain as a green cover crop longer than any other. Beans do not shell out when mature as some other varieties do.

Write for prices on Velvet Beans.



Velvet Beans
A Good Soil Improving Crop and Also Good for Forage.

Suggestions For The Home Flower-Garden

Many of our friends, while interested primarily in vegetables, will also appreciate the desirability of beautifying the home surroundings by the planting of appropriate flowers. Make Florida more beautiful. Do it with flowers. We recommend the following kinds and varieties for Florida and the South, all priced:

Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c,
postpaid.

If larger amounts are desired, write us giving quantity wanted, and we will quote special prices.



A Bed of Kilgore's Superb Mixture Petunias

FLOWERS RECOMMENDED FOR FLORIDA AND THE SOUTH

African Daisy, Arctotis
Ageratum or Floss Flower
Alyssum, White or Lilac
Aster, Imperial Mixture
Aster, Crego, Assorted Colors
Baby's Breath, White or Pink
Bachelor's Button, Dainty Mixture
Balsam
Bean—Scarlet Runner
Blue Lace Flower or Didiscus
Calendula, Golden Orange
Calendula, Sulphur Queen
Calendula, Excellent Mixture
Calliopsis
Candytuft
Carnation, Charm Mixture
Cosmos, Mingle Mixture
Cosmos, Orange Flare
Cynoglossum, Sky Blue
Cypress Vine
Daisy—Shasta, Dahlborg and Painted
Dianthus, Medal Mixture
Gaillardia, Lorenziana
Globe Amaranth
Gourd—Ornamental
Helianthus or Ornamental Sunflower
Helichrysum or Strawflower

Larkspur
Lupin

Marigold, Gigantea Sunset Giants
Marigold, Guinea Gold
Marigold, Yellow Supreme
Marigold, Dixie Sunshine
Marigold, Double Harmony
Morning Glory—Heavenly Blue

Nasturtium, Double Golden Gleam
Nasturtium, Double Scarlet Gleam
Nasturtium, Double Gleam Hybrids
Nasturtium, Single Dwarf
Nasturtium, Single Tall

Pansy, Engelmann Giant Mixture
Petunia, Fluffy Ruffles
Petunia, Rosy Morn
Petunia, Elk's Pride
Petunia, Heavenly Blue
Petunia, Velvet Red
Petunia, Balcony White
Petunia, Howard Star
Petunia, Superb Mixture
Phlox, Peninsular Mixture
Poppy, Gorgeous Mixture
Portulaca
Pyrethrum or Painted Daisy

Salvia, Splendens
Scabiosa, Sunrise Mixture
Snapdragon, Giant Mixture
Snapdragon, Half-Tall Mixture
Statice, Sea Lavender
Sweet Peas, Sky Blue
Sweet Peas, Scarlet Dazzler
Sweet Peas, Rose Pink
Sweet Peas, Immaculate White
Sweet Peas, Rainbow Mixture

Tithonia or Florida Sunflower

Verbena, Master Mixture
Vinca or Periwinkle

Zinnia, Crown O'Gold Mixture
Zinnia, Desert Gold
Zinnia, Fantasy Mixture
Zinnia, Double Giant Dahlia-Flowered, Sunburst Mixture
Zinnia, Double Giant Dahlia-Flowered, Crimson Giant
Zinnia, Double Giant Dahlia-Flowered, Wonder Rose
Zinnia, Double Giant Dahlia-Flowered, Polar Bear
Zinnia, Giants of California, Special Mixture
Zinnia, Assorted Pompon or Lilliput Mixture
Zinnia, Mexican Hybrids Mixture

For a complete list of Flowers, Rose Bushes, Lawn Grass, and Rock Garden Supplies, and complete cultural directions for planting and fertilizing flowers and lawns, we refer you to our "FLOWER PLANTING GUIDE FOR THE SOUTH" which may be obtained free of charge through any of Kilgore's twelve Florida stores or by writing The Kilgore Seed Company, Mail Order Department, Plant City, Florida. For quick rooting of cuttings of flowering shrubs, use "HORMODIN A," the new miracle root grower for cuttings. See page 57.

FLOWER SEEDS FOR FLORIDA and the SOUTH

All flower seeds priced at 10c per packet, 3 packets 25c. Postpaid.

If larger amounts are desired, write us giving quantity wanted, and we will quote special prices.

In the following pages we list and describe 37 kinds of annual flowers which we recommend for Florida and the South as a result of many years of experimental work and testing in our Florida proving grounds. We have found these 37 kinds to be the best adapted to Florida and Southern climatic conditions. Under each kind of flower the time of planting indicated is for Florida and the West Indies.

If interested in any straight colors, not listed, of any of the following kinds of flowers, or if interested in lilies and bulbs, which are not listed, write us stating your desires and ask us to quote you prices.

AGERATUM OR FLOSS FLOWER

Plant from September thru March

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—2½ months

Popularly known as the Floss Flower, it is a favorite for borders and bedding. Grows rapidly to a height of 1½ to 2 feet and is a free and constant bloomer. Very desirable for cutting.

AFRICAN DAISY

Arctotis grandis

Plant from September thru January

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—3-4 months

A charming flower for cutting as well as garden display. Plants grow 2 to 3 feet tall and produce many branches with long-stemmed, pure white, daisy-shaped flowers having a blue center and pale lilac-blue shading on the reverse of the petals. It is very effective made up in bouquets with Lupins and Baby's Breath.

ALYSSUM

Plant from September thru January

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—1½ months

One of the most desirable border or edging plants, growing about 6 inches high and literally covered with tiny flowers which form a compact, snowy carpet that will last for months during the winter season if cut back occasionally.

ASTERS

Plant from September thru January

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—3-4 months

Popular, easily grown flowers which in the best varieties resemble chrysanthemums. Our selection comprises only the finest types and varieties suited to Southern conditions. Plants grow 2 to 3 feet tall.

Kilgore's Imperial Aster Mixture. A blending of many of the very best colors of Early Beauty Asters. Where a mixture is desired this will give extremely satisfactory results.

Crego Aster. This class, also called "Ostrich Plume" and "Giant Comet," blooms a few days after the Imperial varieties. The double flowers are of fine size, have long, shaggy, twisted petals and are borne abundantly on branching plants of robust growth. Wilt resistant.

Kilgore Agencies in The West Indies: Havana, Cuba; Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines; Kingston, Jamaica; Nassau, Bahamas; San Juan, Puerto Rico; Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic

BABY'S BREATH

Gypsophila grandiflora

Plant from September thru January

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—2-2½ months

Baby's Breath is one of the necessities in every garden where flowers are raised for cutting. It grows rapidly and produces sprays of dainty flowers in white and pink, and is used extensively for mixing with other cut-flowers of heavier and denser appearance. Florists grow it in large quantities for that purpose.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON

Centaurea

Plant from September thru January

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—3 months

The Bachelor's Button or Cornflower, is very easily grown. Our dainty mixture is highly prized because it contains the clearest and finest hues found in the flower kingdom. Our mixture of Bachelor's Buttons comprises only the double varieties which are much superior to the single types.

BALSAM, DOUBLE CAMELLIA-FLOWERED

Plant from September thru March

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—1½ months

A well-known old garden favorite with large, double, beautifully colored flowers borne in the axils of the leaves, making a most attractive garden display. They are very easy to grow and transplant without difficulty.

BEAN—SCARLET RUNNER

Plant from February thru May

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—1½ months

Plants grow quickly to a height of 8 to 10 feet, making strong, bushy plants for shade. The plants bear large, showy sprays of attractive bright scarlet flowers. Although grown principally as an ornamental climber, it is also valuable for the beans to eat like string beans when young, or lima beans when older.



Kilgore's Imperial Mixture Asters
This Mixture Contains a Blending of the Best Colors

All flower seeds priced at 10c per packet, 3 packets 25c. Postpaid.

If larger amounts are desired, write us giving quantity wanted, and we will quote special prices.

BLUE LACE FLOWER

Didiscus

Plant from September thru January

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—2-3 months

A delightful blue annual, growing quickly from seed, producing long-stemmed, clustered heads. Very fine for bedding and especially charming when cut. This is comparatively new in gardens and has achieved wide popularity throughout the entire United States. Like the Baby's Breath, it is also grown in large quantities by florists who find it profitable as a market flower.

CALLIOPSIS

Plant from September thru February

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—4 months

Bushy, wiry plants with large, loose clusters of yellow and dark crimson flowers, usually with a distinct eye in the center. Requires very little care and yields such a profusion of blooms that they may be cut generously without destroying the beauty of the bed. Plant them in groups, borders, or beds.

CYPRESS VINE

Plant from March thru May

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—2 months

This is the most graceful of all small vines. It is unexcelled for a neat trellis or for ornamenting trunks of trees. Its finely cut foliage is very ornamental and bears a profusion of star-shaped flowers.

CALENDULA

Plant from September thru January

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—3-3½ months

The Calendula is one of the finest winter and spring flowers for the South. It is perfectly adapted to cool conditions and reaches magnificent proportions in glorious color, such as is seen nowhere else in the country except under glass. It grows quickly from seed, transplants easily, and is not affected by the coldest weather which the South can experience. Space the plants 18 to 24 inches apart and take off all buds from each stem except the center if the largest and finest flowers are desired for cutting. If a showy display is wanted in the garden, allow all the buds to develop.

Excellent Mixture. Made up of excellent sorts in shades of orange, yellow, and lemon.

Kilgore's Sulphur Queen. Rich lemon-yellow.

Kilgore's Golden Orange. Dark Orange.



Kilgore's Golden Orange Calendula

CANDYTUFT

Plant from September thru January

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—2-3 months

Charming clustered heads of daintily colored flowers. Nice for cutting but particularly desirable for edging walks and flower-beds. Grows to 12 inches high and blooms during autumn, winter, and spring, preferring the cooler weather. It can be transplanted, but is better if sown where it is to bloom and thinned out to 6 inches apart.

CARNATION

Plant from September thru December

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—3-4 months

We offer the New Improved Giant Chaubaud strain, very superior to any other outdoor type. Each plant produces from 10 to 20 stalks of huge, intensely fragrant flowers. Allow plenty of space, at least 10 to 12 inches for each plant.

COSMOS

Plant from March thru May

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—2½-3 months

Plants grow 3 to 5 feet tall, covered with finely divided, bright green, fern-like foliage which makes a handsome background for lower growing plants. The blooms are large and double, or single with a crested center, entirely different from the ordinary single varieties. The seed germinates easily and quickly.

Kilgore's Mingle Mixture. Choice double varieties.

Kilgore's Orange Flare Cosmos. (Improved Florida Cosmos). A new introduction. It is the richest deep orange imaginable and is borne freely on rather bushy, sparse-foliage plants 2 or 3 feet high. One of its outstanding characteristics is its early blooming habit. Desirable for borders or bedding, and with its long, wiry stems, it makes an excellent plant to grow for cut flowers.

CYNOGLOSSUM

Chinese Forget-me-not

Plant from September thru March

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—2-3 months

A bushy plant, 18 to 20 inches high, covered over a long period with sprays of exquisitely lovely flowers.

DAISY—SHASTA

Plant from September thru March

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—4 months

These are marvelous cutting flowers, fine for borders, bedding, pots and window-boxes. They are easy to transplant. Set them 12 to 15 inches apart. Plants are 2 to 3 feet tall.

Kilgore's New Single and Semi-Double Giants. A new introduction. Flowers are pure glistening white, with bright yellow center, throwing about 50 per cent doubles. Singles are exceedingly large in size, much larger than ordinary strains, averaging 3 to 4 inches in diameter. The largest and most beautiful of all Shasta Daisies.

DAISY—DAHLBORG

Thymophylla tenuiloba

Plant from September thru January

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—3 months

After trials in Miami, St. Petersburg and Gainesville, Fla., this tiny yellow daisy has proven to be one of the finest winter edgings. The seeds are sown in September, and after about 15 days the tiny plants emerge from the soil. Growth after germination is rapid and the plants start to bloom when they are but 3 or 4 inches tall. If the seedlings are set 12 inches apart, 12 inches from the garden path, a solid ribbon of golden yellow will result. Sold out until spring.

DAISY—PAINTED

or Pyrethrum

Plant from September thru March

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—4 months

Large Daisy-like flowers, ranging in color from white and pink to deep rose and crimson, with lacy, fern-like foliage, and 12 to 24 inch spread, two feet in height. Long lasting cut flowers, blooms in spring and in fall.

Kilgore's Single and Double Mixed.

All flower seeds priced at 10c per packet, 3 packets 25c. Postpaid.

If larger amounts are desired, write us giving quantity wanted, and we will quote special prices.



Dianthus

DIANTHUS—CHINESE PINKS

Plant from September thru March

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—3 months

The Dianthus, or China Pinks, are extremely popular because of their varied and lovely rich coloring. They are hardy and have few equals in profusion of beautiful bloom. The plants grow 12 to 18 inches tall and are fine for massing, bordering, and cut-flowers. Plants should stand 4 to 6 inches apart.

GAILLARDIA—BLANKET FLOWER

Plant any month in the year

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—2-3 months

These are brilliant, wheel-like flowers of gorgeous yellow, orange, and dark crimson hues, very desirable for cutting. Give them sandy soil, moist but thoroughly well drained. They require exposure to full sunlight as they are sun-loving flowers.

**GLOBE AMARANTH OR FLORIDA BACHELOR'S
BUTTON (*Gomphrena*)**

Plant from September thru January

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—3 months

A very showy, everlasting flower with clover-like heads. Grows to a height of about eighteen inches. Very valuable for edgings.

GOULD—ORNAMENTAL

Plant from February thru May

Approx. time seed sowing to fruit—8-9 months

During recent years, gourds have become esteemed for many uses in addition to the vines furnishing a good shade. The small fancy gourds are excellent toys for children, while the larger gourds may be used in table arrangements as dippers, sugar troughs, spoons, bowls, also as birdhouses and nests. Highly colored fruits. Support vines on a trellis or fence.

HELIANTHUS—Ornamental Sunflower

Plant from February thru August

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—1½-2 months

Grows 4 to 7 feet tall and is very showy. The immense, brilliant flowers resemble chrysanthemums. It is easily grown and is especially suited to muck land or low soil with plenty of moisture. Sow seed thinly, cover $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, and thin out to 2 feet apart.

HELICHRYSUM—STRAWFLOWER

Plant from September thru March

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—2-2½ months

Large, showy flowers of straw-like texture which retain their brilliant colors when dry, making them useful for decorative purposes in winter when they will keep indefinitely. The seed should be sown where plants are to bloom and thinned out 1 foot apart. When drying for preservation, cut with long stems and hang them in the shade, with their heads down, so that the stems will dry straight.

LARKSPUR

Plant from September thru January

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—2½-3 months

This is the annual form of the always-popular Delphinium, and blooms quickly from autumn-sown seed. The range of color includes all shades of blue, pink, red, and white, borne on long spikes. The seed should be sown about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch deep, and the seedlings thinned to stand from 12 to 18 inches apart. They like plenty of fertilizer, full sun, and an abundance of water.

LUPIN—LUPINUS

Plant from September thru December

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—2-2½ months

Plants make decorative, palm-like foliage and stems covered with bristly hairs. Flowers are pea-shaped, borne in spikes of varying length. Exceptionally desirable for cutting and bedding. Thin the plants to 12 inches apart. They like full sun but will flourish in partial shade. Their one requirement is abundance of water during the blooming season. Fertilize very little, if at all.

DOUBLE MARIGOLDS

Plant from September thru May and again in September

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—1½-2 months

These tall, aromatic plants, with fern-like foliage, produce gigantic, double, frilled flowers of much greater size and substance than the old-fashioned types. They make a splendid garden show and are magnificent when cut. Plant the seed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep and thin or transplant the seedlings 1 to 2 feet apart.

GUINEA GOLD MARIGOLD

The masses of lovely golden orange flowers cascade down the sides of the pyramidal plants like showers of molten gold. The flowers are semi-double and loosely ruffled, and the plants are about 2½ feet high. Its fine keeping qualities have helped to make it one of the most popular Marigolds on the market.

YELLOW SUPREME MARIGOLD

Like Guinea Gold it is very free flowering, compact, and somewhat pyramidal in habit, two to two and a half feet tall, bearing loosely ruffled, carnation-flowered blossoms. The color is a creamy, lemon yellow. The light golden-yellow petals fairly glow and sparkle in the sunshine. The flowers are very large, somewhat larger than Guinea Gold.

DIXIE SUNSHINE MARIGOLD

This is an entirely new type, and an outstanding introduction. Plants are tall, bushy, very free flowering, and late blooming. Flowers are large, fully double, of brilliant golden yellow color.

DOUBLE HARMONY MARIGOLD

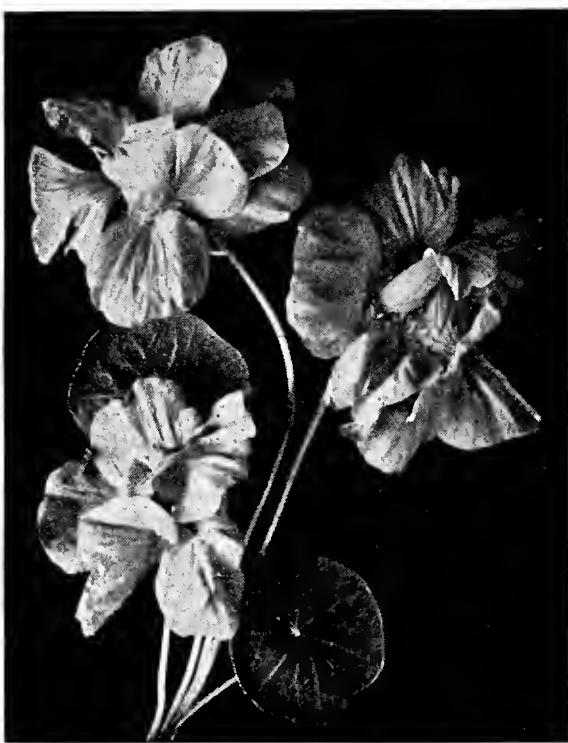
An excellent dwarf French Marigold, growing to a height of about twelve inches, scabious-flowering, with a bright golden yellow center, bordered with a dark maroon-brown color. Plants are of bushy habit and form excellent material for bedding and edging or borders.

GIGANTEA SUNSET GIANTS MARIGOLD

This new free flowering Marigold is the most amazing Marigold of the century. It meets all requirements of a good garden flower, is very showy, is sweet scented, and has exceptionally large size blossoms. The most remarkable feature is the delicate sweet fragrance of the blossoms. It is true that approximately 35 to 40% of the plants will produce single flowers but the excellence of the true Gigantea type doubles will more than compensate for this percentage of singles. The stems are long and the flowers are excellent keepers after cutting. Sunset Giants has caused more favorable comment than any other new type. Striking bold colors range from deep orange through golden orange, deep golden yellow, light yellow, and a delightful new shade of primrose.

All flower seeds priced at 10c per packet, 3 packets 25c. Postpaid.

If larger amounts are desired, write us giving quantity wanted, and we will quote special prices.



Double Golden Gleam Nasturtiums

MORNING GLORY—Improved Ipomea
Plant from March thru June

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—2 months

This is a favorite for shading porches, covering trellises and fences, a rapid grower for dense shading, producing immense numbers of very large flowers. Sow seeds after frosts, when soil is warm. Seed coats are very hard, and germination may be hastened by filing through the outer shell and soaking in warm water for twenty-four hours before planting.

Kilgore's Heavenly Blue Improved. This improved strain is superior to the old strains. The large, deep blue flowers stay open late in the day.

NASTURTIUM

Plant from September thru March
Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—2-3 months

Double Sweet-Scented Varieties

Double Golden Gleam. Large golden yellow blooms, 2½ to 3 inches across, borne well above the foliage, on stems 6 inches long. A blaze of golden yellow color when in full bloom.

Double Scarlet Gleam. The flowers are a fiery orange scarlet, and of immense size, almost three inches across. The plants are semi-dwarf, throwing short runners, bearing the numerous flowers well above the foliage on long, wiry stems.

Double Gleam Hybrids. A collection of gorgeously colored, large, well formed double flowers of such dazzling beauty that the mind hesitates to credit the evidence of the eyes. Colors never dreamed of before in a double nasturtium abound in profusion with foliage of fresh green.

NASTURTIUM—Single Varieties

Kilgore's Sunset Mixture, Dwarf. Very fine for borders, edgings and masses in beds.

Kilgore's Sunset Mixture, Tall. Rapidly-growing, moderately tall vines which should be given support.

GIANT PANSY

Plant from September thru December
Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—2½-3 months

Pansies will thrive in pots and window-boxes as well as in the open ground. They make charming cut flowers, and nothing is more beautiful for massing and edging in the garden. The seeds should be sown in a shallow box and the seedlings transplanted, when they have several leaves, to rich, light soil, and given some shade and plenty of water.

Kilgore's New Engelmann Giant Mixture. The flowers of this new Pansy are of enormous size, three inches in diameter.

PETUNIA

The Best Flower for General Planting in Florida.
Plant from September thru June

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—2½-3 months

The petunia should be Florida's State Flower because it is Florida's outstanding flower. Each year there are more and more acres of blooming petunias scattered across the Flowery State of Florida. They are used extensively for bedding, bordering, and roadside beautification. Neither extreme heat nor cold affects them, and they can be planted at almost any time. The very small seeds should be sown in boxes and transplanted, when the seedlings are well grown, to the bed or border, 6 inches apart.

Varieties of Petunias.

Heavenly Blue	Kilgore's Balcony White
Elk's Pride	Kilgore's Superb Mixture
Howard Star Improved	Rosy Morn
	Fluffy Ruffles

PHLOX DRUMMONDI

Plant from September thru February

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—2½-3 months

Annual phlox flourishes in all its glory throughout the South, growing and blooming practically the year around. The seed may be planted at any time, about ¼ inch deep, and the seedlings transplanted or thinned to 6 inches apart. Phlox does best in sunny places. It is excellent for planting in barren, unsightly places and makes a long-lasting cut-flower. The plants grow 16 to 18 inches high, producing long-stemmed clusters of flowers of all colors except yellow and orange.

POPPY—CALIFORNIA—Eschscholtzia

Plant from September thru January

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—2½-3 months

Beautiful, low-growing plants with gray-green, fern-like foliage and vivid, cup-shaped flowers freely produced for many weeks. Ideal for beautifying vacant lots.

PORTULACA—SUN PLANT

Plant from February thru August

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—1½ months

A creeping, mossy plant about 6 inches high which thrives in sunny locations. Produces large, very brilliant flowers which open only in full sunshine early in the morning. It is excellent for massing, edging, and rockwork.

SALVIA—SCARLET SAGE

Plant from September thru June

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—3-4 months

The Scarlet Sage is one of the showiest and most easily grown plants for low hedges, bedding, bordering, and cutting. The seed is slow in germinating. Should be sown in a seed-box and transplanted to 8 inches apart when about 6 inches high.

SCABIOSA—MOURNING BRIDE

Plant from September thru December

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—5 months

The flowers of Scabiosa are borne on long, slender, graceful stems and are exquisitely scented. The colors are rich and varied—pure white, pink, yellow, blue, purple, red and variegated shades. As cut-flowers they are unsurpassed and they will last a week or more if cut before they have entirely opened. Plants should be set out 1 foot apart in any good garden soil.

All flower seeds priced at 10c per packet, 3 packets 25c. Postpaid.

If larger amounts are desired, write us giving quantity wanted, and we will quote special prices.

SNAPDRAGON—ANTIRRHINUM

Plant from September thru December

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—3-4 months

Giant Snapdragons. The Snapdragons which we offer produce massive spikes 3 to 4 feet high, with close-set, large, velvety flowers which last for many days when cut. The seeds are small and slow to germinate. They should be planted in a shallow box of rich soil, and, when 4 inches high, may be transplanted in rich, moist soil 1 foot apart. As soon as the plants reach 8 inches in height they should be tied to light stakes until the side branches are well developed. Frequent cultivation and applications of fertilizer will produce spikes of astonishing vigor and blooms of marvelous size.

New Half-Tall Snapdragons. The half-dwarf or medium-height Snapdragons are preferred by many. As they do not grow as tall as the new giant type they are sometimes better to use in certain positions in the garden.

STATICE—SEA LAVENDER

Plant from September thru January

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—3 months

Slender, wiry, bushy plants, bearing masses of misty ever-lasting flowers in delicate shades of lavender, rose, blue, and white. Valued for drying and makes an excellent everlasting flower for winter bouquets. Plants grow 2½ feet high.

EARLY SPENCER SWEET PEAS

Plant from September thru December

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—2½-3 months

We have the choicest varieties and mixture for the South. In planting, dig a trench 18 inches deep. Fill trench to within 6 inches of the surface with very rich, pulverized soil to which Wizard Sheep Manure or Bone Meal has been added. Plant seed and cover 2 inches deep. When plants are 2 inches high, thin out to 4 inches apart. As plants grow, gradually fill trench.

TITHONIA OR FLORIDA SUNFLOWER

Plant from February thru June

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—3 months

In a mild climate where the season is long, like in Florida and other Southern states, this brilliant Mexican species makes a fine showing. Many tall branching stalks rise from the base and carry large leaves besides numerous blooms, which resemble small sunflowers. They are of a dazzling orange-vermillion color.

IMPROVED COLOSSAL VERBENAS

Plant almost every month in the year, through fall, winter, and spring

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—3 months

Verbena are trailing, graceful plants with handsome foliage which cover themselves with large heads of brilliant flowers in a great variety of colors. Sow the seed in boxes or where they are to flower, and thin or transplant to a foot apart.

VINCA OR PERIWINKLE

Plant any month of the year

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—3 months

A very pretty ornamental plant, growing 1 to 1½ feet high, with dark foliage and dainty, bright flowers. Useful for bedding, edging and massing. Sow where the plants are to bloom or in boxes, and thin or transplant about a foot apart each way.

ZINNIAS

Ideal for Summer Flowers in Florida and the South

Plant from February thru August

Approx. time seed sowing to bloom—1½ months

New Crown O'Gold Type. This new type is the most outstanding development among Zinnias. The petals of all the flowers are overlaid with a deep golden yellow at the base, with the individual flower color at the tips.

Fantasy Type. The flowers of this type are double, of medium size, with shaggy petals, and are of the curled or crested type, distinctly different from other types of Zinnias.

Double Giant Dahlia-flowered. The enormous flowers are fully double, with broad, undulating rays in magnificent solid colors. Flowers measure 4 to 6 inches across, rivaling Dahlias in beauty and in perfectness. The plants grow 2 to 3 feet high, and should be set at least 8 to 12 inches apart. The seed should be sown where the plants are to bloom. They like rich soil and plenty of water, especially at blooming time.

Giants of California. The flowers are usually brighter than the dahlia-flowered type, almost as large, and similar in shape.

Mexican Hybrids (*Zinnia Mexicana*). The small flowered Mexican Zinnias have a charm all their own. The smaller flowers lend themselves to bedding and make a brilliant display and yet have stems long enough to make fine bouquets for small vases and bowls. The mixture contains many attractive colors and color combinations. Excellent for edgings.

Pompon or Lilliput. Plants are about 1½ feet high or less, bearing miniature flowers resembling pompon or button chrysanthemums. These are charming when cut and the plants make an excellent low edging or border for taller varieties.

ROSE BUSHES

Plant December, January, February, and March

Approx. time from setting out to bloom—

2-year-old bushes—2 months

To be sure of securing varieties desired, orders should be sent early. Postage paid on all Rose Bushes. Rose Bushes cannot be shipped before December 1. When ordering rose bushes, state time delivery is wanted.

Our rose bushes are the very finest, healthy, strong, Florida and Texas grown, and are budded on Rosa Multiflora stock.

Write us for a free copy of our "Flower Planting Guide for the South," which contains detailed cultural directions and a complete descriptive list of rose varieties. We carry a complete line of bush and climbing varieties of rose bushes, adapted especially to Florida growing conditions.

Prices of all varieties of Roses, postpaid:

	<i>Each--3 bushes--6 bushes--12 bushes</i>
<i>Strong No. 1 grade Bushes</i>	\$.40 \$1.10 \$1.95 \$3.50



Red Radiance



White American Beauty

FRUIT AND NUT TREES

All Prices Quoted Are Delivered.

We cannot make delivery of any Fruit or Nut Trees before December 1 or later than March.

FIGS

Celestial. We can furnish what is known as Celestial, or Little Sugar Fig, which is the sweetest of all varieties. Ripens in mid-season.

	Each	3	6	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	\$1.10	\$1.95	\$3.50
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	1.40	2.55	4.70

GRAPES

Beacon. A strong grower. Fruits ripen early. Fruit black, of good quality, produced abundantly in large bunches. This is the most extensively planted commercial variety in the important grape growing section of Lake County in Central Florida.

Carman. Vigorous; prolific; large clusters; berry medium size, black, firm, of fine quality and very rich flavor.

Niagara. White; large; showy, splendid quality.

Scuppernong. Large bronze-colored Grape; sweet, pulpy, and very popular.

Prices of all varieties of Grapes:

	Each	3	6	Doz.
1-yr.	\$0.40	\$1.10	\$1.95	\$3.50
2-yr. ....	.50	1.40	2.55	4.70

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS

Persimmons thrive on almost any kind of soil, even the poorest.

Tane-Nashi. Very productive; early bearer of large, conical-shaped fruit of excellent quality.

Triumph. Very handsome and showy; yellowish red; smooth skin; fine quality.

Price for either:

	Each	3	6	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	\$1.10	\$1.95	\$3.50
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	1.40	2.55	4.70
4 to 5 ft.....	.65	1.80	3.35	6.25

PEACHES

Jewel. An excellent early variety for planting throughout central and southern Florida. Fruit medium size, somewhat oblong, light yellow in color.

Angel. Freestone; white flesh, juicy, acid. Bears July 1.

Hall's Yellow. Large; yellow, freestone. Bears July 1.

Prices of Peaches on plum root stocks:

	Each	3	6	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	\$1.10	\$1.95	\$3.50
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	1.40	2.55	4.70
4 to 6 ft.....	.65	1.80	3.35	6.25

PEARS

The Pear is among our most desirable fruits.

Le Conte. Very strong, quick grower; early bearer; large fruit. Not altogether blight-proof.

Pineapple. (*Sand.*) Name adopted by American Pomological Society. An excellent preserving or canning Pear, as it holds its white color when cooked, and does not turn brown like more varieties. As an eating Pear it is fine picked when nearly full grown and ripened in a cool, dark place. It is an absolutely certain crop in the South. Very large, juicy, and good shipper. Never known to blight; considered blight-proof.

Prices of both varieties of Pears:

	Each	3	6	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	\$1.10	\$1.95	\$3.50
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	1.40	2.55	4.70
4 to 6 ft.....	.65	1.80	3.35	6.25

PAPER-SHELL PECANS

The Pecan is an excellent shade tree and this, together with its valuable crop, commends it as the one most desirable tree to plant where shade is desired.

Curtis. Tree vigorous; open growth; bears at early age. Nuts thin-shelled; cracking quality exceptionally good; plump kernel of rich quality. While nut is smaller than other varieties listed, it makes up in quality and in cracking tests.

Schley. One of the best; kernel plump; superior in quality, richness, and flavor.

Stuart. A variety generally considered the standard by which other nuts are judged. *Prices of Pecan Trees:*

	Each	3	6	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.65	\$1.80	\$3.35	\$6.25
3 to 4 ft.....	.75	2.10	3.95	7.35
4 to 5 ft.....	.95	2.70	5.00	9.50

PLUMS

Plums do well in Florida and come in bearing in a year or two.

Excelsior. Strong grower; fruit medium to large; reddish purple. Ripens in May.

Kelsey. A favorite in Florida, and the largest of all Plums. Fruit heart-shaped, greenish yellow, blotted with reddish purple; rich and juicy.

Terrell. Large, nearly round, reddish yellow fruit, wine-red when fully ripe; very fine quality. Bears June 1.

Prices of all varieties of Plums:

	Each	3	6	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	\$1.10	\$1.95	\$3.50
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	1.40	2.55	4.70
4 to 6 ft.....	.65	1.80	3.35	6.25

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Lots of 100 and 250 postpaid. Lots of 500 and 1000 f.o.b. Maryland and Arkansas. No order filled for less than 100 plants.

We supply Maryland and Arkansas grown strawberry stock plants direct from our nurseries in those states. These Northern grown stock or mother plants should be ordered and set out in multiplication beds in Florida during January, February and March. In these multiplication beds the Northern grown stock plants are allowed to produce runners with young plants which young plants are set in the permanent field from June to the middle of October. In the Plant City, Florida section, most of the plants are set in the permanent fields during September and early October. When these stock plants are received, care should be exercised never to allow the roots to dry out, either before or after setting the plants in the beds.

Strawberry plants may be planted in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart, for single rows, or 4 to 5 feet apart for double rows, allowing 16 inches between the double rows on each bed and 12 to 14 inches between plants in the row.

In setting strawberry plants, care should be exercised to avoid doubling the roots. Holes should be made deep enough to set the roots straight. Plants should be set so that the surface soil comes just to the crown. If the crown is covered, the plant is liable to rot, and if set too shallow, the plant will topple over and not be-

come well established. Soil should be well firmed around the roots, and during dry weather each plant should be watered daily for several days after setting, preferably in the late afternoon.

Wizard Brand Sheep Manure is very desirable for starting berry plants, applying the manure at the rate of about 1000 pounds per acre under the plants at time of setting, mixing it well into the soil. After the plants are well established, three or four successive applications of high grade commercial fertilizer (4-7-5) should be given the plants at about monthly intervals.

The Missionary variety is planted almost exclusively throughout Florida. This variety has been found most satisfactory. Our stock plants are grown in Maryland and Arkansas where, at times during January, February and March, the ground may be frozen, which would require a week or longer to thaw sufficiently to dig the plants for shipment. For this reason, it may require ten days to two weeks after receiving your order before we can make delivery, but in all instances delivery is made as quickly as possible after orders for plants are received by us.

MISSIONARY STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Postpaid—100 plants \$1.00; 250 plants \$1.50. Not prepaid—500 plants \$1.75; 1000 plants \$3.00. 5000 plants or more \$2.75 per 1000. F. O. B. Maryland and Arkansas points. Please have remittance accompany order.

SPRAYERS

ALL PRICES QUOTED ON SPRAYERS ARE PREPAID, EXCEPT ON BOYETT'S TRUCK-CROP SPRAYER
We Carry a Complete Line of Repair Parts for All Sprayers Listed. Write for Prices

ARNOLD GARDEN HOSE SPRAYER



easy as watering your lawn. Price \$3.50 complete with one cartridge of each kind.

The following cartridges are carried in stock in Plant City and at all Kilgore stores for use in the Arnold Garden hose sprayer.

Balanced Fertilizer Cartridges. For plant feeding. Contains Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and Potash scientifically balanced. 20c each, ten for \$2.00.

P-R (Pyrethrum-Rotenone) Cartridges. For insect control. 35c each, six for \$2.00.

Colloidal Sulphur Cartridges. For plant disease control, such as mildew, rust, etc. 35c each, six for \$2.00.

Nicotine Cartridges. For control of sucking insects. 35c each, six for \$2.00.

THE CHAMPION SPRAYER

A high pressure sprayer with an outstanding nozzle, adjustable for all types of spraying. Easy to operate and of very simple construction, having only a few parts that ever need replacement. A very economical and efficient sprayer for commercial growers. Write for descriptive circular.

Brass Tank, 5 Gallons Capacity, \$16.50.

NEW MISTY HAND SPRAYER. This is a splendid and serviceable Sprayer. Lock seamed can. Made of heavy tin. Holds 1 quart. Price 50c.

CONTINUOUS HAND SPRAYER. One of the best Hand Sprayers made. There is a continuous mist or spray from the time you start the pump until some seconds after it is stopped. 1 pint size, Price 60c. 1 quart size, Price \$1.00.

DUSTERS

ALL PRICES QUOTED ON DUSTERS ARE PREPAID, EXCEPT ON BABE ROOT POWER DUSTER
We Carry a Complete Line of Repair Parts for All Dusters Listed. Write for Prices.

FEENY HAND DUSTER No. BX. A splendid inexpensive duster for field, flowers or garden. Efficient, durable, and easy to operate and reload. Equipped with extension tubes and special nozzles for dusting upward from underneath plants and vines. Holds 1 pint. Price.....\$1.10

Feeny Hand Duster Model D. Holds two quarts.....\$2.65

ROOT CHALLENGE DUSTER

This duster provides a constant, mechanical agitation with a positive regular feed and easy, immediate control to any rate of flow desired. This duster maintains a high standard of construction, performance, high air velocity, low power requirements, and by extreme simplification in design it permits a low price without sacrifice of quality, durability and efficiency. Write for descriptive circular. Price \$12.50.

ROOT JUMBO PLUNGER HAND DUSTER. One of the sturdiest, most efficient, practical hand dusters made. Ideal for vegetable gardens, flowers, trees and shrubs. Dusts both the top and underside of plant foliage. Holds 1 pound. Price....\$2.00

VERMOREL KNAPSACK SPRAYER

The Vermorel Sprayer does not have to be placed on the ground while pumping is done. A 40-pound pressure is maintained by an occasional stroke of the lever, which is placed at the right hand side of the spray tank. The tank is elliptical in shape and concave on one side, which fits snugly against the back. It is supported by two leather straps, which distribute the weight evenly over both shoulders, thus allowing the operator free use of both hands while spraying.

Brass Tank—3½ Gallons Capacity, Price \$17.00.

BROWN'S COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYERS

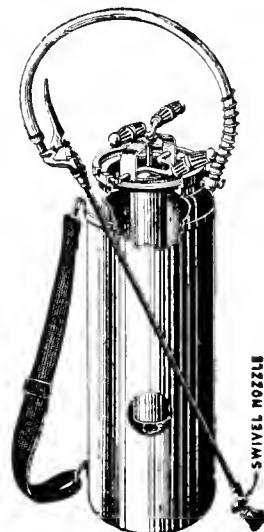
Brown's Open-Hed No. 4B and No. 4D are electrically welded and galvanized after being fabricated. This makes a tank lining having no seams. Equipped with 5-ply special spray hose, automatic shut-off, seamless brass extension, swivel nozzle coupling and non-clog nozzle.

Brown's new Electro-Weld Sprayer has the side and head seams electrically welded, the side wall, hand pump, lock and funnel are all galvanized after fabrication, resulting in a complete bonded, galvanized coating, insuring long life.

**Open-Hed No. 4B, Brass Tank,
4 gallons capacity\$9.90**

**Open-Hed No. 4D, Galvanized Tank,
4 gallons capacity\$6.50**

**New Electro-Weld No. 350D,
Galvanized Tank, 3½ gallons capacity.....\$3.75**



BOYETT'S TRUCK-CROP SPRAYER

This is one of the most economical and efficient truck-crop sprayers on the market today. It is a two-row machine, drawn by one horse and operated by one man. The power is derived from a double-action gear pump which furnishes ample power for six nozzles. The gears run in oil, insuring long life. The nozzle-arms can be adjusted to spray any width rows up to 6 feet, and the 15-gallon tank is equipped with a specially designed agitator to produce a perfect mixture at all times. Ten to fifteen acres can be sprayed with the same man-power required for the spraying of 2 to 3 acres by hand. Send for descriptive circular and further information.

Price \$80.00 f. o. b. Plant City and all Kilgore stores.

ROOT HAND DUSTER. No brushes or wipers, free running and easy cranking. Bronze and steel gears packed in grease, and sealed in grease case, never require attention. Fan shaft runs on ball bearings. This duster will last for years. Holds 7 to 10 lbs. of dust. Price \$17.50.

No. 19-D Two-Row Attachment for Root Hand Duster, \$3.25.

THE NEW BABE ROOT POWER DUSTER. For all field crops growing thirty inches high or less. Ideal for all vegetables. A light, low priced power duster. It can be furnished as a two-man carry unit, mounted on a cart for one horse pull, or on wheels for a man to push or pull. Equipped with one-half horse power, four cycle Lauson engine, the distributing system permits one, two, four or six outlets, the air velocity maintained is 100 M.P.H. at fan case through single outlet. The wheel spread is adjustable up to seven feet, the wheel tread is two inches. Ten to fifteen acres can be dusted with the same man-power required for the dusting of 2 or 3 acres by hand. Write for descriptive circular and further information.

Price \$185.00 f.o.b. Plant City and all Kilgore stores.

INSECTICIDES and FUNGICIDES

When ordering, please allow enough extra for postage because all prices quoted are f. o. b. Plant City or any Kilgore store unless otherwise specified.

ARSENATE OF LEAD POWDER. Use as a dust or in solution as a spray for control of chewing insects. Lb. 20c; 4 lbs. 68c.

BI-SULPHIDE OF CARBON. Best thing known for ridding grains of weevils, and excellent for killing ants, grasshoppers, etc., and for destroying vermin. Sold in gallon cans only. Per gallon \$2.00. (Not mailable.)

BLUESTONE (Copper Sulphate). Crystals: 4 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$6.35. Write for special prices on barrel or ton lots.

BLUESTONE (Copper Sulphate). Snowform: 4 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$6.60. Write for special prices on barrel or ton lots.

BORDEAUX (Powdered). Bluestone and lime in the proper proportion to make up Bordeaux Spray. Add water according to directions. Lb. 25c; 4 lbs. 68c; 48 lbs. \$7.20.

CALCIUM ARSENATE. (Bowker's Calcide.) Use as a dust or in solution as a spray for control of chewing insects. Lb. 20c; 4 lbs. 45c.

CARBOLINEUM OR PROTEXOL. A wood preservative and vermacide. Prevents damage by termites. It will kill and keep out chicken mites and fowl ticks. In gallon cans, \$1.00.

COOPER'S CATTLE DIP. This is the only real, effective Cattle Dip on the market. Equally effective when sprayed or dipped. Qt. 75c; gal. \$2.25.

COPPER-LIME DUST 20-80 (Bordeaux). A mixture of copper and lime making a bordeaux dust for the control of fungous diseases. 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.05; 25 lbs. \$1.90; 50 lbs. \$3.05; 100-lb. drum \$4.75.

COPPER-LIME CALCIUM ARSENATE DUST 20-20-60. A mixture of copper, lime and calcium arsenate dust for the control of both chewing insects and fungous diseases. 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$2.20; 50 lbs. \$3.80; 100-lb. drum \$6.35.

COPPER SOLUTION. (Super.) An activated copper solution for control of fungous diseases. Safe and effective. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 50c; pint 85c; quart \$1.50.

CUPROCIDE (Red Copper Oxide). For treatment of vegetable seeds to control disease. Recommended especially for lima bean seed at rate of 4 oz. Cuprocide per bushel of bean seed. 4 oz. pkg. 35c; 1-lb. can 90c; 5-lb. can \$4.00; 20-lb. can \$12.00.

CYANOGAS A-DUST. Deadly to rodent and insect pests. Instantly and permanently kills ant colonies in lawns, gardens, and yards, before ants get into the home. 4 oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. tins 45c; 1 lb. tins 75c; 5-lb. tins \$3.00; 25-lb. tins \$10.00. (Not mailable.)

DIXIE KILLER. Exterminates rats, mice, roaches, water bugs, land crabs, cut worms and other destroyers of food and property. Small tube 10c; 2 oz. 25c; 1 lb. 60c; 3 lbs. \$1.50.

FISH OIL SOAP. Increases the efficiency of Black Leaf 40 and many other spray materials. Use 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lbs. to 50 gallons as a spreader and sticker. Lb. 30c; 8 lbs. 85c; 16 lbs. \$1.60; 50 lbs. \$3.50.

FLY AND MOSQUITO SPRAY. (Kilgore's). A stainless liquid insecticide especially for household use. It kills roaches, bedbugs, ants, moths, mosquitoes, and flies. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 20c; pt. 35c; qt. 50c; gal. \$1.50.

HORMODIN A. The new miracle root grower for cuttings. See page 57.

KALO SPRAY OR DUST. Non-arsenical spray for chewing insects. Use 2 to 3 pounds Kalo Spray and one gallon syrup to fifty gallons of water. As a dust, use 1 lb. Kalo to 4 lbs. of flour or sulphur dust. 1 lb. 35c; 4 lbs. 90c; 50-lb. bag \$10.00.

KAYSO (a spreader). Use $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to 50 gallons. 2 lbs. 40c; 48 lbs. \$8.65.

LIGHTNING PLANT SPRAY. A pyrethrum spray. Controls sucking insects and soft-bodied chewing insects. Used at rate of 1 pint to 50 gallons water. Economical, safe and easy to use. 1 pt. \$1.25; 1 qt. \$2.25; 1 gal. \$7.50; 5 gals. \$35.00.

LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTION. (32 to 34 degrees Baume.) 1-gal. can 55c; 5 gals. \$2.25. Write for special price on half barrel and barrel lots or more.

MAGIKIL JELLY ANT BAIT. Kills ants and is harmless to plants. Safety Trap, 10c; Garden size, 35c; Estate tube, 85c; 8 oz. Jumbo size, \$1.75; 5-lb. can, \$9.50.

NICOTINE DUST. (3%). Used to control aphids, thrips and many other insects. For most effective control use on still, hot days. 1 lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.65; 25 lbs. \$3.50; 50 lbs. \$5.80; 100 lbs. \$11.00.

NICOTROL. Nicotine Sulphate with Penetrol as spreader. Qt. \$1.25; Gal. \$2.75; 5 gal. drum \$10.50.

PARIS GREEN. Best grade. Use as a dust or in solution as a spray against chewing insects. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 14 lbs. \$4.20; 100 lbs. \$28.00.

PENETROL. A free flowing spreader. Qt. 75c; gal. \$1.75; 5-gal. drum \$6.75.

POISON BAIT. Prepared, ready for use to control mole crickets and cut worms. 100-lb. bags \$4.40 each.

PYRETHRUM POWDER. Used to combat so-called white fly or bean leaf hoppers and also celery leaf tier. Also kills ants, roaches, bedbugs, and other household insects when dusted on the insects or placed in their runs. 1 lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50; 25 lbs. \$8.50; 50 lbs. \$16.00; 100 lbs. \$31.00; bbls. (about 225 lbs.) 30c per lb.

SCREW WORM KILLER. (Peerless). Guaranteed to contain no acids or corrosives, will not form a scald, will not take the hair off or produce blood poison. It is clean, easily applied, and healing. Kills the worms and keeps the flies away. It kills ticks, lice, bed bugs, etc. 4 oz. bottle 35c.

SLUG SHOT (Dust). A non-poisonous dust. Kills both chewing and sucking insects and controls many fungous diseases. 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$4.00.

SLUG SHOT (Liquid). A plant spray that kills both chewing and sucking insects, also controls most fungous diseases. 1 oz. 35c; 6 oz. \$1.00; 16 oz. \$2.25; qt. \$4.00.

SULPHUR (Agricultural). Lb. 6c; 10 lbs. 40c; 25 lbs. 75c; 100 lbs. \$2.40; ton, \$47.00.

SULPHUR (Dusting, With Spreader). 5 lbs. 30c; 10 lbs. 45c; 25 lbs. 85c; 50 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$2.50.

SULPHUR (Flowers). 100 per cent pure Sulphur. Lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 55c; 25 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$3.25.

SEMESAN. For treatment of vegetable and flower seeds to control damping-off fungi in the soil, helping the young seedlings to make a healthy and more vigorous growth. Each package has complete directions for use. 2 ozs. 35c; 1 lb. \$2.25; 5 lbs. \$9.90; 25 lbs. \$45.50.

SEMESAN BEL (New Improved). For treatment of potatoes, controlling certain diseases of this crop. Each package has full directions.

4 ozs. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$6.75; 25 lbs. \$31.00.

TERRO ANT KILLER. Will rid your place of ants in twenty-four hours. Small size bottle 25c; large size bottle 50c.

TOBACCO DUST. Best grade finely ground dust. Analysis, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1% nicotine. Lb. 8c; 10 lbs. 55c; 25 lbs. \$1.10; 100 lbs. \$3.25.

RED ARROW INSECT SPRAY. Makes a perfect solution, harmless to foliage, non-poisonous to human, animal, or poultry life, safe and easy to use. Kills garden aphids, melon aphids (Hessian fly), all manner of bugs, worms, rose-chafers, leaf-hoppers, white flies, red-spider, caterpillars, cutworms, thrip, celery leaf-tier, and good for spraying all kinds of flowers. 1-oz. 35c; 4-oz. \$1.00; 1-pint \$2.50; 1 quart \$4.00; 1-gallon \$12.00.

EVERGREEN SPRAY. Its killing agent is pyrethrum which has the unusual quality of being fatal to many plant insects, but harmless to higher forms of life. 1 oz. 35c; 6 oz. \$1.00; 16 oz. \$2.00; gallon \$12.00.

PYROX

AN EASIER AND BETTER SPRAYING METHOD
Prices quoted are F.O.B. Plant City or any Kilgore Store

Pyrox Without Poison. The nuisance of mixing your own spray might be worth while if the results justified it. But, to begin with, you can't be sure of your ingredients. Then, the mixture is almost certain to be uneven; clogging the nozzles if they are small; coming out in big wasteful drops if they are large—drops that merely streak the foliage, leaving uncovered space for plant disease to attack your crop.

No wonder that blight cuts into your profits in spite of spraying! Yet you can have complete protection—with Pyrox Without Poison. Thousands of farmers use it every year.

Pyrox Without Poison makes a uniform mixture because it is made from the best ingredients, carefully selected and scientifically blended. Both copper and lime combine in colloidal suspension to make a mixture that goes through the smallest nozzle without clogging, and comes out a fine mist that coats the leaf evenly all over and sticks to it like paint.

No trouble—you just mix Pyrox Without Poison with water, and spray. No burnt foliage. No wasted mixture; Pyrox stays in suspension well, and doesn't spoil if you don't use it promptly.

Use Pyrox Without Poison this season, on part of your crop at least. Test it yourself with home-made Bordeaux. Compare the increased yields and better quality produced by the Pyrox-sprayed crops—then decide.

100 lb. drum, \$10.00; 500 lb. barrel \$37.50.

Pyrox With Poison. Is made to kill leaf-chewing insects as well as to prevent blight and other fungous diseases.

25 lbs. \$5.00; 50 lbs. \$7.25; 100 lbs. \$12.50;
300 lbs. \$30.00.

Nicotine Pyrox. If you have a garden, you will want a can of the Nicotine Pyrox—Pyrox treated with nicotine. It not only kills leaf-chewing insects and prevents blight and other diseases as the regular Pyrox does, but it also kills sucking insects such as aphids, thrips and leaf-hoppers. Pyrox is designed for commercial crops, but in the garden where sucking insects do so much damage, you will want to use Nicotine Pyrox, the spray that provides most complete protection.

17.6 oz. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

SULFOCID AND SCALECIDE

For Spraying Vegetables and Citrus Trees

Sulfocide. Unexcelled as a vegetable spray. Controls mildew, rust and anthracnose on beans. Also used in the washing water before shipping beans, tomatoes, eggplant and peppers to control rots and other diseases while in transit. While Sulfocide is a splendid spray for vegetables, it is just as valuable for citrus fruits. Pt. 55c; qt. 90c; gal. \$2.50; 5 gals. \$8.10.

Scalecide. Excellent for citrus. Combined with Sulfocide at the rate of two gallons Scalecide and one gallon Sulfocide to two hundred gallons of water, it takes care of practically all citrus troubles. Qt. 70c; gal. \$1.70; 5 gals. \$6.05; 10 gals. \$10.45.

Write for descriptive pamphlets on Sulfocide and Scalecide

For Best Results Inoculate Your Legumes With NITRAGIN

Nitragin Prices Quoted Are Postpaid

	1/2 bu.	1 bu.	2 bu.	2 1/2 bu.	5 bu.	10 bu.
Austrian Peas	\$.30	\$.45	\$...	\$...	\$ 1.85	\$...
Beggarweed .....	.35	.55	...	1.20	...	...
Crotalaria .....	.35	.55	...	1.20	...	...
Velvet Beans .....	...	.35	.55	...	1.20	1.75
Cow Peas .....	...	.35	.55	...	1.20	1.75
Garden Beans .....	.30	.45	...	...	1.85	...
Garden Peas .....	.30	.45	...	...	1.85	...
Lima Beans .....	...	.35	.55	...	1.20	1.75
Peanuts .....	...	.35	.55	...	1.20	1.75
Soy Beans .....	...	.35	.55	...	1.20	1.75

NITRAGIN GARDEN CULTURE: For Garden Beans, Garden Peas, Lima Beans, Lupins, and Sweet Peas. Each package will inoculate any amount up to four pounds of seed. Price 10c.

BLACK LEAF 40

The Standard Contact Insecticide

For the control of aphids, thrips, leaf-hoppers, and other soft-bodied sucking insects. Recommended by Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. Safe on fruit, foliage, and buds.

Effective on—

Watermelons, Cantaloupes, Cucumbers. Crops often reduced in yield and grade or even destroyed by the melon aphids (also called "melon louse," "green fly," etc.).

Onions. Crop occasionally destroyed by the onion thrips (also known as "onion louse," "white blight," etc.).

Tomatoes and Potatoes. Plants weakened and killed by potato aphids (red and green lice).

Eggplants, Peppers, Peas, Cabbages, etc., often fail because of preventable attacks of soft-bodied sucking insects.

Ornamentals. Often severely injured by aphids, thrips, leaf-hoppers.

Citrus. Yields often very materially reduced on account of aphids.

Black Leaf "40" can be mixed with other sprays, as Lead Arsenate, Lime-Sulphur, Pyrox, etc., hence saving the time and expense of separate applications.

A New Control for Poultry Lice and Mites

It has just recently been discovered that Black Leaf 40, undiluted, painted on the top side of Poultry roosts, will control body-lice. This new method of delousing poultry saves labor, does not harm the birds, nor retard egg-production. Black Leaf 40 is also very effective when applied as a spray against poultry lice.

Prices Quoted Are Prepaid

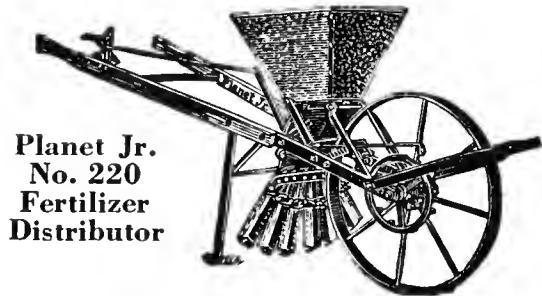
1-oz. bottle (makes 6 gallons spray)	\$.35
5-oz. bottle (makes 30 gallons spray)	1.00
1-lb. bottle (makes 80 to 100 gallons spray)	2.25
2-lb. tin (makes 160 to 200 gallons spray)	3.25
5-lb. tin (makes 400 to 500 gallons spray)	5.85
10-lb. tin (makes 800 to 1,000 gallons spray)	10.60

Planet Jr. Tools

SAVE WORK AND MONEY

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Seeds, the best that money can buy, will not give you best results unless you give the plants grown from them the proper care. Plant seeds at the proper depth, properly spaced in narrow rows. Keep the ground loosened up around your growing plants to retain the moisture and above all kill the

weeds before they get a start. The Planet Jr. line includes tools for doing this work economically and efficiently. They are the favorites of fussy gardeners all over the world and have been the unquestioned leaders in this field for more than 60 years. Send for the complete Planet Jr. catalog.



**Planet Jr.
No. 220
Fertilizer
Distributor**

Shipping Weight
115 lbs.

Price
\$29.50

F.O.B. Plant City
and All Stores

Designed particularly for Florida, the No. 220 is an economical and efficient fertilizer distributor. By means of its six adjustable spouts it spreads fertilizer evenly on the ground from 4 to 30 inches wide. It will distribute in the middles of three rows up to 14 inches apart or one side of each of two rows up to 36 inches. Special gates are furnished to permit distribution through only the two middle spouts or two or three spouts on either right or left side. The quantity of fertilizer can be accurately regulated from 200 to 2000 pounds per acre.



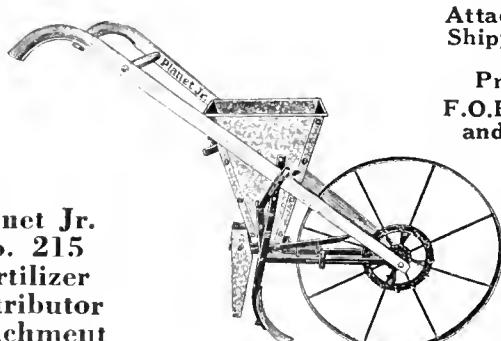
**Planet Jr.
No. 119
Garden Plow**

Shipping Weight
18 lbs.

Price \$4.00

F.O.B. Plant City
and All Stores

The No. 119 with its 24-inch wheel is particularly suited to use in rough or very soft ground. The equipment included is all that is needed in most gardens. The single cultivator tooth is for making narrow furrows, marking out rows or for mixing fertilizer in the bottom of a seed furrow. The reversible scuffle blade attachment is for weeding, or reversed, for cultivating. The plow is for hilling, furrowing or light plowing.



**Planet Jr.
No. 215
Fertilizer
Distributor
Attachment**

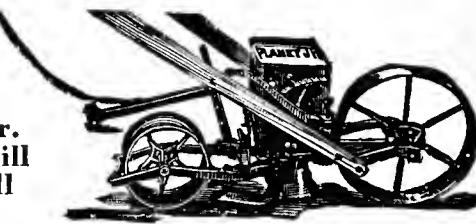
Attachment Only
Shipping Weight
17 lbs.
Price \$6.50

F.O.B. Plant City
and All Stores

The new Planet Jr. Fertilizer attachment is designed to be used with the Planet Jr. No. 119 garden plow. The hopper holds about 25 lbs. and the output can be adjusted to distribute large or small quantities of fertilizer in a moment's time. Can be used attached to the No. 119 garden plow between the rows and is very efficient for side dressing. Can be attached to or detached from the No. 119 instantly and is a most economical, serviceable tool.

**Planet Jr.
No. 4D Hill
and Drill
Seeder**

A favorite with large and small gardeners for over 40 years. Easily adjustable to sow either in drills or in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. Instantly adjustable for any size seed opening. Shuts off automatically at the end of the row.



Shipping Weight
41 lbs.
Price \$15.50
F.O.B.
Plant City
and all stores

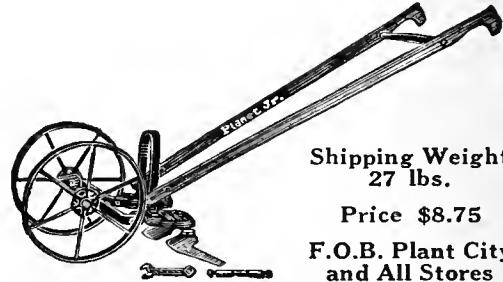
**Planet Jr.
No. 17 Single
Wheel Hoe**

Planet Jr. Single
Wheel Hoes have all
steel frames and a
15-inch steel wheel.
They are practically indestructible and can be used with a wide
variety of cultivating attachments. The No. 17 is the most popular
for home garden use including the three essential tools:
Hoes, Cultivator Teeth and Plow.



Shipping Weight
22 lbs.
Price \$8.00
F.O.B. Plant City
and All Stores

**Planet Jr.
No. 13 Double
and Single
Wheel Hoe**



Shipping Weight
27 lbs.
Price \$8.75
F.O.B. Plant City
and All Stores

The No. 13 Double Wheel Hoe has for equipment one pair 6 inch hoes only, the most useful of the cultivating attachments and all that many vegetable growers require. These Planet Jr. 6-inch Hoes are the most efficient soil mulchers and weed killers. Because of its adaptability for quickly cultivating large acreages of vegetables, and its simplicity and sturdiness, thousands of these No. 13's are bought every year because they pay for themselves in a short while in time and labor saved.

**Planet Jr.
No. 300
Drill Seeder**



Shipping Weight
34 lbs.
Price \$21.00
F.O.B. Plant City
and All Stores

The No. 300 Seeder for planting on muck only is the ideal machine for the commercial muckland vegetable grower who does not have sufficient acreage to warrant a large tractor or horse drawn outfit. It will plant any vegetable seed from the smallest up to bush lima beans. The No. 300 plants in continuous rows only, but it plants all seeds evenly and accurately and covers them uniformly so that a perfect stand is obtained.

MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS AND FARM SUPPLIES

HORMODIN A

New root-forming chemical speeds rooting of cuttings.

Hormodin A is the first Hormone solution to successfully stimulate rapid root growth on leafy cuttings. Hormodin assures quicker and better rooting of cuttings. Many species heretofore impossible to propagate from cuttings may now successfully be grown from cuttings treated with Hormodin. Hormodin reduces the time it takes for roots to develop. Hormodin comes in liquid form and is applied as a dilute, water solution. The cost is only a fraction of a cent per cutting. WRITE FOR BOOKLET "Facts About Hormodin". Full instructions furnished with each package. 20 B. T. I. units \$1.00; 60 B. T. I. units \$2.00; 240 B. T. I. units \$7.00. Prices quoted are postpaid.

CYCLONE SEEDER

The automatic feed adjustment gives a positive force feed and is quickly adjusted for different seeds. Flow can be started or stopped instantly by the touch of a lever. Seed cannot clog or rush. No waste of seed. Made for any kind of grain or grass seed which can be sown broadcast, such as alfalfa, alsike, barley, beggarweed, buckwheat, corn, clover, cowpeas, millet, oats, peas, rape, rye, soy beans, sorghum, turnips, vetches, wheat. One man seeds several acres per hour. Price \$2.75 postpaid.

HAND CORN PLANTER

F.O.B. Plant City and All Stores.

Has a rotating disc which can be adjusted for all size and number of kernels. The seed rests upon the disc in such a manner as to form a forced feed which insures perfectly uniform seeding. Operates from one hand as fast as a man can walk and plants from eight to ten acres per day. Built in both one hand and two hand types.

No. 309—Two Hand Rotary Corn Planter.....	\$2.25
No. 306—One Hand Rotary Corn Planter.....	\$1.75

ORANGE CLIPPERS—Prices quoted are postpaid

Wiss. Lasts the longest and does the best work. The blades are especially curved, with smooth points and edges, and they will not bruise the fruit. \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per doz.

HOTKAPS

For Earlier, Bigger Crops and Premium Prices

Crops protected with Hotkaps get to market 2 to 3 weeks earlier, bring premium prices, and insure bigger yields. Hotkaps are patented wax paper cones which protect seed and plant against frost, rain, wind, birds and insects, and maintain a perfect mulch around tender plants. Hotkaps are inexpensive to buy and easy to set. Millions used every year. Valuable for tender crops such as melons, cucumbers, cantaloupes, etc.

Price f.o.b. Plant City or any Kilgore store

100 and Hotkap Setter and Tamper, well packed.....	\$ 2.50
250 and Hotkap Setter and Tamper, well packed.....	3.75
1,000, without Setter, well packed, per 1,000.....	10.25
New Home Garden Package—25 Hotkaps with Setter.....	.50

Write for interesting pamphlet on Hotkaps.

DOG, BIRD AND PET SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

We carry the most complete stock of dog, bird and pet supplies in Florida, consisting of bird cages, bird feeds and remedies, dog foods for every breed and purpose, dog furnishings such as: collars, chains, coats, combs, brushes, etc., dog and cat remedies. Send your inquiries, orders and requests for free booklets on pet supplies direct to The Kilgore Seed Company, 140 NW 5th Street, Miami, Florida.

CANVAS WATERPROOF TRUCK COVERS

Our oil-tempered tarpaulins will protect your load from rain or wind through the worst kind of weather. Constructed of high grade closely woven cotton duck and treated by a secret heat pressure saturation process that insures positive waterproofing because every pore and fibre of the cloth is penetrated. All corners reinforced with an extra patch of canvas and rustproof iron rings are sewed in every five feet. One of the following covers

will fit most trucks now in use. If size or weight cover you require is not shown below, write us. We can furnish covers in any size or weight. Stock covers are in khaki colors.

Prices quoted are f.o.b. Plant City or any Kilgore store

Size	Weight	Price
8 x 10 feet	12 oz. to sq. yd.....	\$ 4.00
10 x 12 feet	15 oz. to sq. yd.....	7.20
12 x 14 feet	15 oz. to sq. yd.....	10.10
14 x 16 feet	15 oz. to sq. yd.....	13.50
16 x 20 feet	15 oz. to sq. yd.....	19.20

PACKAGES AND CRATE MATERIAL

We handle all classes of containers for fruits and vegetables, such as crates, hampers, baskets, tubs, strawberry cups, etc., also paper wraps, paste and nails. For samples and prices see any Kilgore store or write The Kilgore Seed Company, Plant City, Florida.

**NAILS
(Fruit Box, needle point, cement coated)**

We carry in stock at Plant City and all branches every type of nail suitable for use in constructing all kinds of vegetable and citrus crates. Our nails are made with "non-skid" heads. This feature not only strengthens the nail, it prevents hammer or hatchet slipping when driving.

4d Fruit Box nails, cement coated, needle point, per keg.....	\$6.40
4d Tomato Lug Special, cement coated, needle point, per keg	6.50
5d Sinkers, cement coated, needle point, per keg.....	5.75
6d Sinkers, cement coated, needle point, per keg.....	5.60

Packed in 100 lb. net kegs. Prices quoted are F.O.B. Plant City and all Kilgore stores.

LABELS FOR SQUARE PACKAGES AND HAMPERS

We carry large stocks in Plant City of attractive labels for tomato lugs, pepper crates, beans, celery and citrus. We will be glad to forward samples of any type or types of labels you require upon request.

Tomato lugs—5"x13"	Write for Prices
Pepper—6½"x8"	.....
Pepper and Eggplant—7½"x10"	.....
Tub and Hamper—4-4/5"x7½"	.....
Beans—5½"x6½"	.....
Celery—3½"x6½"	.....
Citrus—9"x9"	

Prices quoted are F.O.B. Plant City and all Kilgore stores

RED STAVE WHEAT PASTE

Prices quoted are f.o.b. Plant City or any Kilgore store

Red Stave is a real wheat paste, especially adapted for use by packing houses and growers for pasting labels on vegetable and fruit boxes. It mixes easily and quickly in cold or warm water. It will not stain or discolor labels. Because it is a genuine wheat paste, it has unusual adhesiveness and strength. When once set is not affected by moisture and changing atmospheric conditions, therefore, it holds labels tight to box ends or sides, with no curling at the edges.

5 lbs. 80c; 25 lbs. \$3.75; 100 lbs. \$14.00; 225-lb. bbls. \$29.25.

TWINE (Jute)

Soft vegetable tying twine, excellent quality. Used for tying tomato plants and bunching vegetables.

Prices quoted are prepaid

Per lb. 30c; 50 to 60 lb. reels, per lb. 24c.

RAFFIA—Prices quoted are prepaid.

The plain or natural color comes in one pound hanks. Lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50; 100 lbs. \$32.00.

Plain, natural color—uncven weight hanks, 100 lbs. \$20.00.

Plain, natural color—Bale lots, about 225 lbs., 19c per lb.

Colored Raffia (Bright Red, Royal Blue, Lavender, Tobacco Brown, Orange, Bottle Green), ¼ lb. 35c.

Raffia, bleached white, ¼ lb. 55c.

Raffia Needles, small or large, 2 for 5c.

CANNING DEPARTMENT

CANS

Prices quoted are F.O.B. Plant City. At our various branch stores the freight from Plant City must be added.



Our sanitary open top Continental cans are ideal for home canning. The finest fruits or vegetables and all your hard work can be wasted if the cans are not right.



Our cans for home canning are uniform, accurate, dependable and strong. For nearly 30 years they have

been recognized as cans of highest quality and are preferred by the majority of home canners. Each can is made from full weight prime tin plate and carefully tested to assure perfection. For vegetables, fruits or meats requiring the protection of enamels, Continental "R" or "C" enamel lined cans will give the best results.

Sanitary open top cans require a can sealer for sealing. We recommend the Dixie or Burpee Home Can Sealers.

When washing or sterilizing cans for use in home canning, do not place the tops in very hot water or in steam. This injures the sealing compound making it difficult to get best results with your home can sealer. Also all cans should be sealed at once after being filled.

Friction top or syrup cans are used for packaging syrup and for many other purposes.

Our cans are packed in convenient size paper cartons. For best results use our Continental sanitary open top cans for home canning or our friction top cans for syrup.

No.	Number in case	Case	1000
2.	Sanitary Cans and Caps.....	100	\$2.75
3.	Sanitary Cans and Caps.....	100	3.80
2.	Sanitary Lacquered Cans and Caps.....	100	2.95
3.	Sanitary Lacquered Cans and Caps.....	100	4.05
1½.	Friction-top (¾ pt.) Cans and Caps....	125	3.85
2½.	Friction-top (¾ qt.) Cans and Caps....	100	4.15
5.	Friction-top (approx. ½ gal.) Cans and Caps	50	3.20
10.	Friction-top (approx. 1 gal.) pail and lid	50	4.75
	5 gal. Square Honey Cans, each 50c; \$4.50 for 10.		93.05

CANNING LABELS

Prices quoted are prepaid

	25	100	1000
No. 2 and 3 Vegetable.....	\$0.25	\$0.50	\$3.50
No. 1½ and 2½ Syrup.....	.25	.50	3.50
No. 5 (approx. ½ gal. syrup).....	.25	.60	5.00
No. 10 (approx. 1 gal. syrup).....	.25	.60	5.00
Rubber Stamp—two line \$1.00; three line \$1.35.			

CANNING SUPPLIES

Prices quoted are prepaid

Extra Covers for No. 2 Sanitary Cans (per 100)	\$0.85
Extra Covers for No. 3 Sanitary Cans (per 100)	1.10
Extra Solder Hemmed Caps (per 100)	1.00
Extra Caps for No. 1½ Friction Top (per 100)	.85
Extra Caps for No. 2½ Friction Top (per 100)	1.00
Can Tongs .....	.60

Hardly is there a day in Florida when there is not some luscious vegetable or fruit that can easily be conserved for later use. Meats, poultry and fish can also be conserved by modern safe and scientific methods—same methods as used by commercial canners. A pantry full of wholesome home-canned products means a better balanced diet for the entire family the year round. It is fascinating too, avoids waste and builds a bank account.

ATLAS FRUIT JARS

F.O.B. Plant City. Add freight to branch stores.

Atlas Jars are made of clear crystal glass of highest quality giving the natural color to packed fruits and vegetables. Double tested for strength. When you buy "Atlas" jars, you purchase the best preserving jar on the market and one that is guaranteed to give entire satisfaction when properly used.



Atlas Mason Jars—Round and Square

This style jar has been on the market for over 50 years but has recently been improved by the strong shoulder feature.

	Per doz.
½ Pint Mason Jars.....	.70
Pint Mason Jars.....	.75
Quart Mason Jars.....	.90
½ gallon Mason Jars.....	1.25

Atlas E-Z Seal Round and Good Luck Square Jars—Glass Tops

½ Pint Jars .....	.85
Pint Jars .....	.90
Quart Jars	1.05
½ gallon Jars	1.35

Atlas Special Mason Wide Mouthed Jars—Square

Pint Jars .....	.90
Quart Jars	1.15

Atlas Wholefruit Jars—Round—Glass Tops

Made with extra wide mouth which permits canning whole fruits and vegetables. Very desirable in packing meats.

Pint	1.00
Quart	1.25

CAPS FOR ALL TYPE JARS

Mason Jar Tops (Old Style) .....	.30
Atlas Seal All Standard Caps.....	.25
Atlas Seal All Standard Lids only.....	.15
Atlas Seal All Standard Wide Mouth Caps.....	.40
Atlas Seal All Standard Wide Mouth Lids only.....	.20
Wide Mouth Jar Tops (Old Style) .....	.40
Glass Top Closures for Mason Jars.....	.30
Glass Top Closures for Wide Mouth.....	.40
Glass Caps only for Mason Jars.....	.20
Glass Caps only for Wide Mouth.....	.25
Glass Caps only for E-Z Seal and Good Luck.....	.20
Glass Caps only for Wholefruit.....	.25

"HAZEL-ATLAS" JELLY GLASSES

Made of durable glass by a process that insures smooth edges and perfect cap fit.

	Per doz.
½ pint, No. 85 Tumbler shape, complete with caps.....	\$.45
6 oz., No. S-6 Tumbler shape (used by Home Demonstration Agents and others for exhibitions) .....	.45

BURPEE'S HOME CAN SEALERS

Prices quoted are prepaid

The Burpee Quick Change Home Can Sealer is a safe, simple, and inexpensive device for sealing sanitary or rim-seal tin cans.

With the use of a Home Can Sealer even an inexperienced person, by following instructions carefully, can seal a can as well as an experienced person operating a large automatic machine. Burpee No. 23, Simplex.....\$ 9.85

The above Burpee sealer is equipped to seal No. 2 (pint) and No. 3 (quart) Sanitary cans.

CANNING DEPARTMENT *Continued*

DIXIE SIMPLIFIED AUTOMATIC HOME CAN SEALER WITH CAN SAVER ATTACHMENT

The best home can sealer on the market for the following reasons:

(1) *Extremely Simple.* Merely insert can, turn crank and can is automatically sealed. Sealer is instantly ready for next can.

(2) Operation of seaming rolls is automatic and positive. Will seal can after can just as it did the first can—merely by turning crank.

(3) *Very Compact.* No loose parts to confuse operator or become lost, thereby placing sealer out of operation.

(4) Seaming chuck and seaming rolls interlock in such a manner that ALL possibility of damaging either chuck or rolls through faulty adjustment is entirely eliminated. This valuable feature is found only on the *Dixie SIMPLIFIED AUTOMATIC*.

(5) Wear occurs on all sealers and in time causes loss of base pressure, very essential to successful sealing of a can. To offset such wear, *Dixie SIMPLIFIED AUTOMATIC Sealer* has an adjustable baseplate that enables you to easily offset effect of such wear as it occurs.

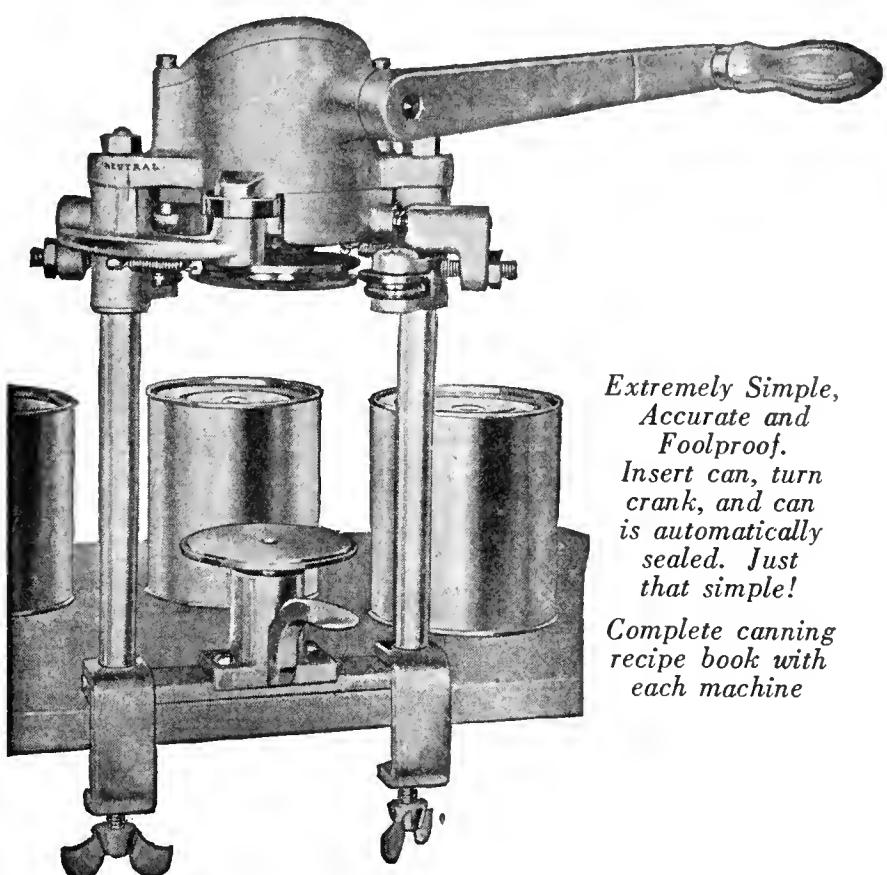
(6) Equipped with same high quality seaming chuck and seaming rolls as are used on the high-speed automatic can sealing machines.

(7) Sturdily built—*Steel where steel belongs*—and should last a lifetime with only reasonable care.

(8) Embodies result of our twenty-years' experience with hand sealers and eliminates all objections found in other hand sealing machines.

(9) Regularly equipped for No. 2 (pint) and No. 3 (quart) standard sanitary cans and may readily be changed from one size can to the other. Can be furnished to seal No. 1 and No. 2½ cans, if desired.

Dixie SIMPLIFIED AUTOMATIC Home Can Sealer with *Can Saver Attachment* equipped to seal No. 2 (pint) and No. 3 (quart) Sanitary cans.....Price \$16.50, Prepaid.

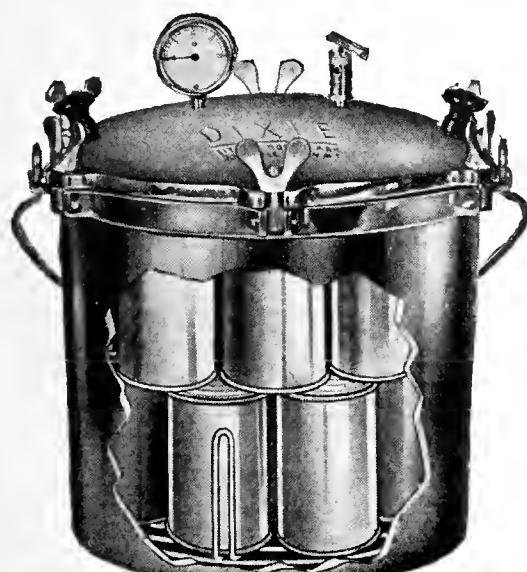


*Extremely Simple,
Accurate and
Foolproof.
Insert can, turn
crank, and can
is automatically
sealed. Just
that simple!*

*Complete canning
recipe book with
each machine*

***The Dixie Home Can Sealer is the Finest
Home Can Sealer Ever Built***

ALUMINUM PRESSURE COOKERS



The Dixie Steam Pressure Cooker

*Equally suitable for
cans or glass jars,
and with
reversible wire rack.*

*Pans may be
used for cooking
meats and vegetables
for each meal.*

SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE DIXIE IMPROVED PRESSURE COOKER

(1) Scientifically built; better designing, better materials and workmanship. Highly polished.

(2) Improved cover, lessening chance of leaks.

(3) The bottom of the Dixie Cooker is unusually thick, assuring you of many years of service.

(4) Thumbnuts and locking bolts improved.

(5) Adjustable COMBINATION control valve-pet cock.

(6) ADJUSTABLE and REVERSIBLE wire rack, no parts to become lost.

(7) Easily-read steam gauge.

(8) Two half-circle pans and one round pan—an added utility when cooking.

(9) Rounded corners, making easy to clean.

(10) Most complete home canning and cooking instruction book with every cooker.

Pressure Canning is the only method recommended by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture for the canning of non-acid vegetables and fruits or meats. Involves same methods as used by commercial canners. Now available to every housewife.

DIXIE STEEL PRESSURE RETORTS

(All Seams Electric Welded)

Prices quoted are F.O.B. Plant City

Equipped with complete instruction book, steam gauge, control valve, pet cock, cover lifting device, and galvanized inset crate for holding cans. Sturdily built of boiler steel and will stand years of rugged service.

No. 2 Hotel Size. Will hold 48 No. 2 cans, 30 No. 3 cans, 8 No. 10 cans. Price \$30.00.

No. 3 Factory Size. Will hold 130 No. 2 cans, 80 No. 3 cans, or 32 No. 10 cans. Price \$65.00.

ALUMINUM PRESSURE COOKERS

Prices quoted are F.O.B. Plant City

	Capacity No. 2 Cans	Capacity No. 3 Cans	Price
Burpee No. 25 T. S. (tinned steel)	16	10	\$10.50
Burpee No. 25 E. (enameled)	16	10	10.95
Pressure Double Boiler Inset for Burpee Cookers			6.50
12 quart Dixie Improved Pressure Cooker	10	5	13.00
18 quart Dixie Improved Pressure Cooker	15	8	14.00
25 quart Dixie Improved Pressure Cooker	21	10	16.50

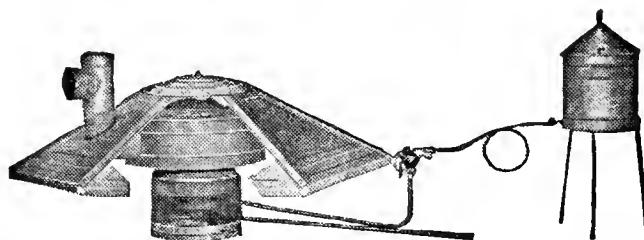
The Dixie Improved Pressure Cooker is equally as suitable with tin cans or glass jars. The 12 quart cooker holds 7 pint, 4 quart, or 2 half-gallon glass jars. The 18 quart holds 8 pint, 5 quart, or 3 half-gallon glass jars. The 25 quart holds 18 pint, 7 quart, 4 half-gallon glass jars.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT

All Prices Quoted on Poultry Supplies are
F.O.B. Plant City and all Kilgore Stores.

We carry only the very best poultry supplies. Our stocks are complete at all times, which means quick and efficient service on all orders.

BUCKEYE BROODERS



The New Automatic Blue-Flame Brooder is a high-power, oil-burning Brooder that operates on the same successful principle as the Standard Coal-Burning Brooder. Equipped with a blue-flame burner that is absolutely smokeless, odorless, and noiseless. Self-regulating, simple, safe, and durable.

No. 747-B, Blue Flame, 47-inch Canopy.....\$15.75
No. 857-B, Blue Flame, 57-inch Canopy.....16.95

MOE'S REEL TOP FEEDERS

Our Reel Top Chick Feeders are made of prime galvanized steel, and are the most economical you can buy.

	Each
No. 335. Length 12 inches.....	\$.015
No. 290-W. Length 24 inches.....	.35
No. 292-W. Length 36 inches.....	.45
No. 294-W. Length 48 inches.....	.65

THERMOMETERS

Black oxidized brass scales, white filled figures and graduations, mercury tubes.

Incubator Thermometer	\$1.00
Brooder Thermometer .....	.60
Weather Thermometer, 8 in. wood case.....	.50
10-in. Japanned-tin case.....	1.50



MOE'S IDEAL POULTRY PUNCH

A new improved Punch that works easily, cuts clean, and does not pinch the foot. Length 3½ inches. Nickle plated. No. 39, 35c each.



LEADER GALLON FOUNTAIN

A new designed drinking fountain made of the best galvanized steel. Easy to fill and keep clean. Has a fluted drinking pan which prevents chicks from crowding and getting into pan. No. 530—gallon size—40c.

MOE'S EGG-TESTER

With this you can test the fertility of eggs during the first week of incubation. Use on an ordinary lamp (No. 2 burner) in a dark room. It will illuminate interior of egg so that you will know if the chick is alive. Also shows size of air cell.

No. 48. One size only. 25c each.

GRIT AND SHELL BOXES

Grit, shell, and charcoal have become a recognized essential diet toward increased health of fowls. These boxes are economical and practical and made of the best galvanized iron.

No. 9. For grown birds.....\$.65



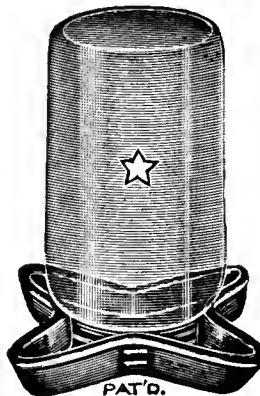
MOE'S DRY MASH HOPPERS

A strictly high-quality Hopper, and will pay for itself in feed saved that is lost by the ordinary way of feeding without proper equipment. The curved bottom keeps the feed in easy reach and the taper shape of Hopper prevents the feed from clogging.

No. 35. Width 8½ inches.....	\$.75
No. 36. Width 12 inches.....	1.25
No. 37. Width 24 inches.....	1.50

STAR JAR FOUNTAIN AND FEEDER

Used for either water or milk



Simple, practical, and durable. Will fit pint, quart, or ½-gallon Mason jar. Made of one piece non-rusting metal. Leaking impossible. Convenient, sanitary, and cheap. Little chicks cannot get drowned.

Can be used for feed, water, or milk. One size. No. 133. Without jar, 10c; 3 for 25c.

NEST-EGGS

China, 3c each; 35c per dozen.

LEG BANDS

Champion. Made of aluminum and will not rust. Adjustable to any size bird. Sets run from 1 to 50, and 1 to 100. 50 bands 40c; 100 bands 75c.

Key Ring Leg Bands. Made of celluloid in fast colors, red, pink, garnet, green, white and blue. Sizes for baby chick, pigeon, bantam, medium, intermediate and large. Specify size and color. 1c each; 75c per 100.

PRATT'S POULTRY AND STOCK PREPARATIONS (Postpaid)

Pratt's Poultry Regulator, pkg. 25c; 4 lbs. 50c; 12½ lbs. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$2.75.

Pratt's Animal Regulator, pkg. 25c; 3 lbs. 50c; 7 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$2.75.

Pratt's Poultry Worm Powder, 100 hen size 60c; 500 hen size \$2.00; 1000 hen size \$3.50.

Pratt's N-K Poultry Worm Capsules, Adult size, 50-capsule pkg. 85c; 100-capsule pkg. \$1.50; Chick size, 50-capsule pkg. 55c; 100-capsule pkg. \$1.00.

Pratt's R-P Tablets (formerly Roup), 1½ oz. 25c; 3½ oz. 50c.

Pratt's Chick Tablets (formerly Diarrhoea), ⅛ oz. 25c; 2¾ oz. 50c.

Pratt's Roost Paint. Kills Lice. ½ pt. 85c; Pt. \$1.50; Qt. \$2.25; Gal. \$7.00.

Pratt's Disinfectant for Dipping and Spraying Poultry and Stock. Pint 35c; quart 50c; gallon \$1.45.

Pratt's Fly Chaser. (For livestock). 1 qt. 50c; 1 gal. \$1.45; 5 gal. \$6.50.

FERTILIZERS

All Fertilizer Prices Listed Below Are Subject to Change Without Notice

AGRICO AND BRADLEY'S BRANDS OF FERTILIZERS

Put up in 100 lb. bags. On single bag orders, prices listed are F.O.B. Plant City. On orders for 300 lbs. and up, prices listed are on a delivered basis to any point in Florida.

AGRICO—"The Fertilizer With the Extra Plant Foods"

In addition to Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and Potash, *Agrico* contains "rare elements" or extra plant foods such as copper, boron, iodine, magnesium, iron, sulphur, manganese, barium, etc., in proper proportions to increase the yields and improve the quality of crops.

Agrico for Truck

Nitrogen Phosphoric Potash			Bag	Ton
3%	8%	8%	\$1.85	\$36.00
4%	5%	5%	1.80	34.75
4%	7%	5%	1.85	35.50

The nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in these brands are derived from nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, cottonseed meal, caster pomace, fish, tankage, superphosphate, and sulphate of potash.

Agrico for Citrus

Nitrogen Phosphoric Potash			Bag	Ton
4%	8%	3% For early spring and summer	\$1.75	\$34.00
3%	8%	6% For late summer.....	1.70	33.50
2%	8%	10% For late fall.....	1.75	33.75

The above Fertilizers are made from bone-meal, guano, ground tobacco stems, superphosphate, nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, muriate and sulphate of potash.

Agrico Sea Fowl (50% organic)

For Flowers, Lawns, Shrubs and Young Trees

Nitrogen Phosphoric Potash			Bag	Ton
4%	8%	2%	\$1.90	\$36.75

Bradley's Brands of Fertilizers are properly balanced and have great crop producing powers for Florida soils.

Bradley's Lazaretto Truck Fertilizers

Nitrogen Phosphoric Potash			Bag	Ton
3%	8%	3%	\$1.55	\$30.00
3%	8%	8%	1.75	34.00
4%	5%	5%	1.65	32.50
4%	8%	3%	1.65	32.50
4%	7%	5%	1.70	33.50

NACO BRAND FERTILIZERS

In several of our stores we handle "Naco" Brand fertilizers, the proper analyses for citrus and different truck crops on different soils. The "Naco 5 star brands" for citrus and truck crops contain the "rare elements" the same as in Agrico described above. In stores where we handle Naco Brand fertilizers, we have mixtures corresponding to the analyses indicated above.

OTHER FERTILIZERS RECOMMENDED

Granular Aero Cyanamid. A fertilizer carrying both nitrogen 22% and lime 70%. It is also valuable in helping to control soil disease organisms, especially nematodes. Packed in convenient, even weight, paper lined, 100-lb. sacks. 100 lbs. \$2.25; ton \$43.50, f.o.b. Plant City, and all stores. Call or write for interesting booklets describing its uses.

Goat Manure. 2½ per cent Potash and 1¼ per cent nitrogen. Put up in 100-lb. bags. 100 lbs. \$1.25, f.o.b. Plant City; ton \$25.00. 300 lbs. and up delivered, freight prepaid.

Wizard Brand Sheep Manure

Wizard is pure sheep manure, highly concentrated, with all weed seeds killed. It supplies the humus and natural plant-food so needed by Florida soils.

For New Lawns use 10 to 12 pounds per 100 square feet and rake into the surface soil. On old lawns use 8 to 10 pounds scattered broadcast and wet down with a hose.

For Flowers and Shrubs mix Wizard with the soil around each plant, using 1 to 5 pounds according to size.

For Fruits and Vegetables use 1000 to 1500 pounds per acre. Apply with a drill in the row or hill. Wizard is a profitable and lasting soil-building fertilizer.

Prices quoted are F.O.B. Plant City and all stores.

	10 lbs.	25 lbs.	100 lbs.	Ton
Wizard Brand Sheep Manure.....	\$0.45	\$0.75	\$2.25	\$41.00

Ammo-Phos. High analysis fertilizer mixtures induce faster growth, earlier maturity, improved quality, and increased yields of fruits and vegetables, and enable you to be among the first to harvest at highest market prices.

Nitrogen Phosphoric Potash			Acid	Bag	Ton
Ammo-Phos No. 1—10%	24%	12%	\$4.10	\$81.00	
Ammo-Phos No. 2—9%	18%	18%	4.00	79.00	
Ammo-Phos No. 6—13%	13%	8%	3.60	71.00	
Ammo-Phos No. A—10%	46%	0%	3.85	76.00	
Ammo-Phos No. B—16%	20%	0%	3.50	69.00	

Put up in 100-lb. bags. Prices quoted are prepaid by freight. Call or write for special pamphlets on Ammo-Phos.

Manganese Sulphate. A soil corrective for Alkaline or sweet land. Plants yellowed by Manganese starvation are easily strengthened by applications of Manganese Sulphate at the rate of from 100 to 200 lbs. per acre. Can be used as a spray at the rate of 4 lbs. to 50 gallons of water to control yellowing of plants on highly alkaline soils. Put up in 100-lb. bags. 100 lbs. \$3.50, f.o.b. Plant City; ton \$69.25, delivered, freight prepaid.

Peat Moss (German). Very good to add humus and hold moisture in seed-beds. Also an excellent poultry litter. Prices: 1 Bale (about 100 lbs.) \$2.50; f.o.b. Plant City.

Kainit (20%). Put up in 100-lb. bags. 100 lbs. \$1.15, f.o.b. Plant City; ton \$21.75; 300 lbs. and up, freight prepaid.

Steamed Bone Meal. 2.5 per cent nitrogen. 5 lbs. 15c; 10 lbs. 25c; 25 lbs. 50c; 100 lbs. \$2.00; f.o.b. Plant City. 300 lbs. and up delivered, freight prepaid.

Nitrate of Potash. Quickly available. Valuable for side-dressing crops. 100 lbs. \$2.30, f.o.b. Plant City; ton \$44.75. 300 lbs. and up delivered, freight prepaid.

Nitrate of Soda. 16% nitrogen. Valuable for side-dressing crops. Put up in 100-lb. bags, \$1.95 each, f.o.b. Plant City; ton \$38.00. 300 lbs. and up delivered, freight prepaid.

Acid Phosphate (Superphosphate). Acid Phosphate is a valuable fertilizer and has corrected many plant troubles, particularly on muck soil. 16 per cent available Phosphoric Acid. 100 lbs. 95c, f.o.b. Plant City; ton \$18.00. 300 lbs. and up delivered, freight prepaid.

Hardwood Ashes. Fine for sour and acid soils. 2 per cent potash, put up in 100-lb. bags. 100 lbs. \$1.00, f.o.b. Plant City; ton \$19.00. 300 lbs. and up delivered, freight prepaid.

Lime, Hydrated. Lime is a wonderful land-sweetener, and should be used on all new land that is just being cultivated. It is also a good thing for old land. Use at the rate of a half ton to a ton per acre, broadcast, before breaking the ground. If your soil is new and sour, the application should be heavier. You can use Hydrated with safety. 50-lb. bag 50c; ton \$19.00; ½ ton at ton rate, f.o.b. Plant City.

Bee-Keepers' Supplies, Bee-Hives and Equipment

All prices quoted are f.o.b. Plant City, Florida

If you wish your shipment to be made by mail, please add postage when ordering.

The following is only a partial list of our large and complete line of bee supplies carried in stock in all Kilgore's Florida stores and in Kilgore's mail order department at Plant City, Florida. Write for a complete catalog on Bee-Keepers' Supplies. We can always quickly get whatever a customer wants from the factory branch if we happen to be out, in which case the price will be f.o.b. factory, Medina, Ohio.

Standard 10-Frame Hive

One-story Standard Hive with metal cover. 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ x20 in., outside measurements.

Hives in the flat are furnished with nails, 135-lb. tin rabbets punched for nails, reversible bottom board, improved metal cover, Hoffman frames, and complete directions for nailing.
22202. Knocked down without foundation. Wt. 31 lbs.....\$ 3.45
Price 5 Hives KD Wt. 149 lbs..... 15.50
One-story Standard Hive, with excelsior cover.
22302. Knocked down without foundation. Wt. 27 lbs.....\$ 3.10
Price 5 Hives KD Wt. 132 lbs..... 13.35

Full-Depth 10-Frame Extracting Supers or Hive Bodies

22482. 1 KD Standard Body with frames, no foundation. Wt. 13 lbs.....\$ 1.70
22483. 5 KD Standard Body with frames, no foundation. Wt. 69 lbs..... 6.95

Shallow 10-Frame Extracting Supers

22527. 1 KD Empty only, no fittings. Wt. 5 lbs.....\$ 0.60
22525. 5 KD Empty only, no fittings. Wt. 28 lbs..... 2.85
22522. 1 KD With shallow frames, no foundation. Wt. 9 lbs..... 1.00
22523. 5 KD With shallow frames, no foundation. Wt. 39 lbs..... 4.75
22522. Frame with Hoffman top bar. Wt. 9 lbs..... 1.10
22523H. 5 frames with Hoffman top bar. Wt. 39 lbs..... 5.35

Beeway 10-Frame Section Super

22542. 1 KD Without sections or foundation. Wt. 8 lbs.....\$ 1.00
22543. 5 KD Without sections or foundation. Wt. 39 lbs..... 4.75

List of Inside Fixtures for Supers

	10	50	100
2540. Beeway Section-holders for 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ x4 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ in. sections. Wt. 22 lbs. per 100..... \$0.45	\$0.45	\$2.00	\$3.90
2544. Beeway Wood Separators, 1-10 in. thick. Wt. 13 lbs. per 100..... .25	.25	1.10	2.00
4248. 10-frame Heavy Metal Frame Supports. 14-in. Wt. 7 lbs. per 100..... .20	.20	.65	1.25
4258. 10-Frame Flat Tins, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Wt. 8 lbs. per 100..... .15	.15	.60	1.10
453. Super Springs, 1c each. Wt. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per 100 .....		.75	

Honey Extractors

4005. Two Frame New Novice Extractor. Pockets, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 16 in. 60 combs per hr. Shipping Wt. 47 lbs.....\$ 12.75

Covers, Metal Covers, 10-Frame

22622. 1 KD Metal Cover with inner cover. Wt. 10 lbs.....\$ 1.25
22623. 5 KD Metal Cover with inner cover. Wt. 46 lbs..... 5.40

The Excelsior Wood Cover, 10-Frame

22632. 1 KD Excelsior All-Wood Cover. Wt. 8 lbs.....\$ 0.75
22633. 5 KD Excelsior All-Wood Cover. Wt. 40 lbs..... 3.20

Inner Covers, 10-Frame

22672. 1 KD Inner Cover, without bee escape. Wt. 3 lbs.....\$ 0.35
22673. 5 KD Inner Cover, without bee escape. Wt. 12 lbs.... 1.65

Bottom Boards, 10-Frame

22712. 1 KD Reversible Cypress Bottom Board. Wt. 7 lbs...\$ 0.75
22713. 5 KD Reversible Cypress Bottom Board. Wt. 35 lbs. 3.20

Wire for Frames

446. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Spools Tinned Wire.....\$ 0.15
447. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Spools Tinned Wire..... .27
448. 1 lb. Spools Tinned Wire..... .52

Bee Escape

411. Root Double Escape without Board. Wt. 1 oz.....\$ 0.15

Bristle Bee Brush

292. Bristle Bee Brush. Wt. 3 oz.....\$ 0.25

Frames

Furnished in the flat with nails and staples. All frames are furnished with solid bottoms unless otherwise specified. If two-piece bottom bars are wanted, scnd 10c per 100 extra.

	10	50	100
2910. Hoffman, with solid bottom bar, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Wt. 46 lbs. per 100..... \$0.70	\$0.70	\$2.85	\$5.55

2920. Regular Shallow Extracting Frames, with solid bottom bar, depth 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Wt. 26 lbs. per 100..... .45
2940. Shallow Extracting Frames, with regular Hoffman top bar, with solid bottom bar. Wt. 38 lbs. per 100..... .55

2940. Shallow Extracting Frames, with regular Hoffman top bar, with solid bottom bar. Wt. 38 lbs. per 100..... .55
2940. Shallow Extracting Frames, with regular Hoffman top bar, with solid bottom bar. Wt. 38 lbs. per 100..... .55

Comb Honey Sections

No. 1 Grade

2440. 100. Wt. 8 lbs.....	\$1.35
2442. 500. Wt. 31 lbs.....	6.45

Spur Wire Imbedder

401. Super Wire Imbedder. Wt. 8 oz.....	\$0.20

Steel Hive Tool

405. Hive Tool, 10-inch. Wt. 6 oz.....	\$0.55

Wire Queen and Drone Trap (10-frame)

4211. Wire Trap. Wt. 2 lbs.....	\$0.50

Queen Excluder, 10-frame

Bees pass through rapidly, without hesitating.

4242. 10-frame Standard 3-wire and wood. 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ x20 in. Wt. 4 lbs.....	Each 10
\$0.65	\$6.00

Standard Smoker

423. Standard Tin Smoker, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ x7 in. Wt. 2 lbs.....	\$1.00

Drill Bee Gloves

276. Medium. 277 Large. Wt. 1 lb.....	\$0.80

Veils

255. Root Indestructible Bee-Veil. Wt. 1 lb.....	\$0.80

Feeders

291. Boardman Feeder, with cap. Wt. 12 oz.....	\$0.20

Staples

4562. Crate Staples 2x $\frac{3}{4}$ in., 1-lb. carton.....	\$0.20

4571. New style End-space Staples, 1 lb.....	.25

Cement-Coated Wire Nails

Lb.	
\$0.12	

4511. 2d Fine	.10
.20	

4546. $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch	.20

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THE KILGORE SEED COMPANY

A FLORIDA INSTITUTION MAINTAINED FOR SERVICE TO SOUTHERN GROWERS
EIGHTEEN DISTRIBUTING POINTS SERVING FLORIDA AND THE SOUTH



GAINESVILLE
300-4 E. Union St.



SANFORD
300-2 W. First St.



VERO BEACH
1095 Twentieth St.



PALMETTO
741-743 Lemon Ave.



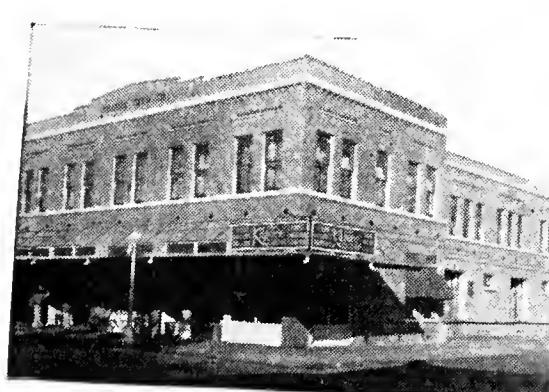
PAHOKEE
313-19 Belle Glade Rd.



PLANT CITY
GENERAL OFFICES AND
MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT



PLANT CITY
101 N. Evers St.



WAUCHULA
702-6 W. Main St.



BELLE GLADE
301-3 Main St.



WEST PALM BEACH
910 Belvedere Road



POMPANO
314-20 Flagler Ave.



MIAMI
140 N. W. 5th St.



HOMESTEAD
45-46 So. Flagler Ave.

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Beggarweed	41	Grass, Carpet	40
Benne	41	Grass, Centipede	40
Bisulphide of Carbon	54	Grass, Italian Rye	40
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WORLD BEATER PEPPER
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KILGORE'S BRED-RITE
FORT MYERS MARKET EGGPLANT
(See Page 18)

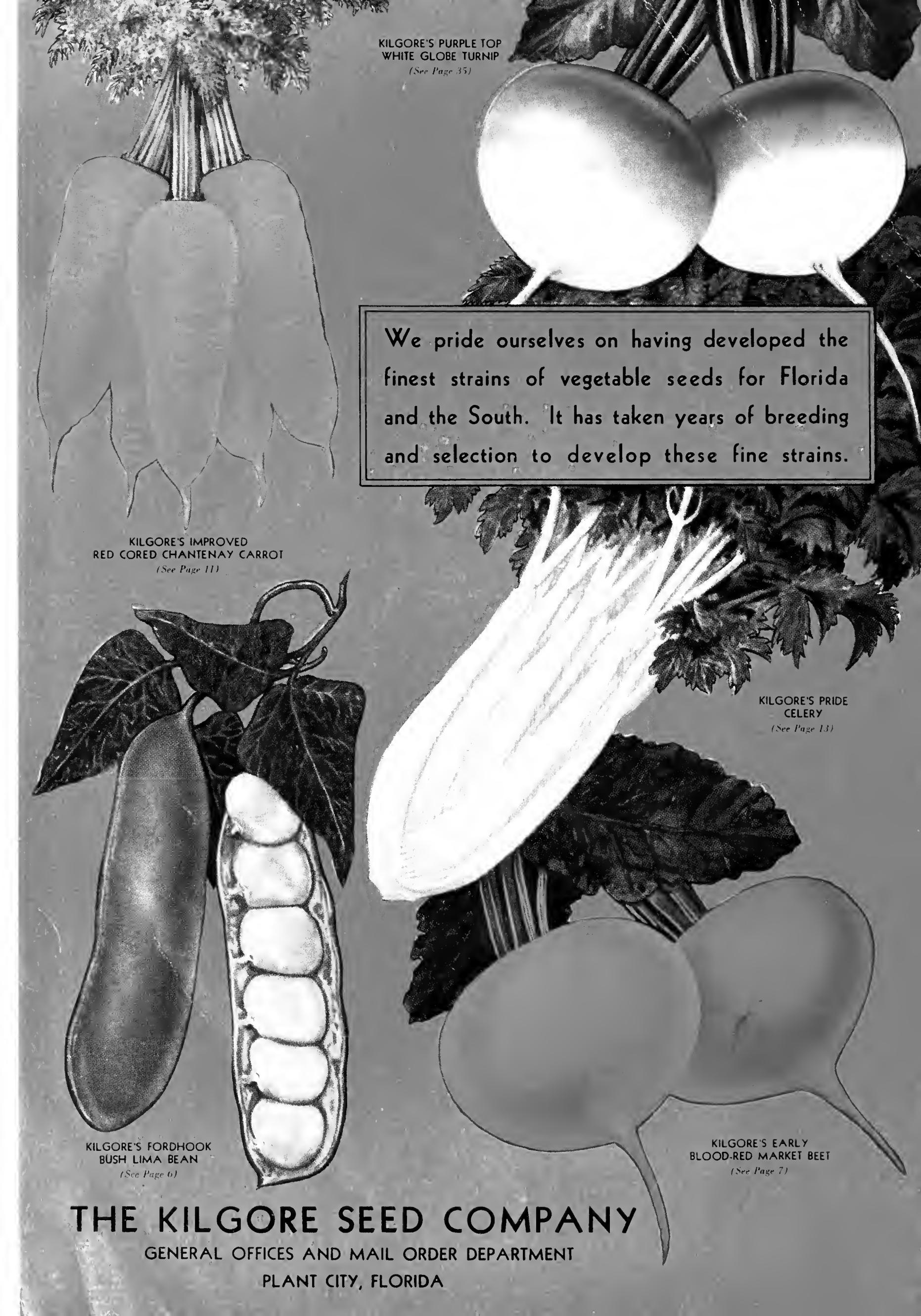


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WHITE GLOBE TURNIP
(See Page 35)

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RED CORED CHANTENAY CARROT
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